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historic structure report

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JOHNSTOWN FLOOD

ELIAS J. UNGER HOUSE

NATIONAL MEMORIAL / PENNSYLVANIA

29. 88:

JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

ELIAS J. UNGER HOUSE

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

Historical Data Section
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January 1986

United States Department of the Interior / National Park Service

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS iii

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION ix

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION 1

FOREWORD 3

PREFACE 5

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE 9

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIVITIES OF ELIAS J. UNGER ON MAY 31, 1889 11

CHAPTER ONE 13
The South Fork Dam and the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club
The Disaster 15
The Dam's History 19

CHAPTER TWO 23
Elias J. Unger and the Club

CHAPTER THREE 33
The Unger Property in Cambria County
Unger Buys Property in Cambria County 35
Structural Development 37
Subsequent Land Transactions 46
Utilization of the Property During the Twentieth Century 49

CHAPTER FOUR 53
The Aftermath
Analysis and Demise of the Club 55
Biographical Sketches of Club Members 66

RECOMMENDATIONS 85

CHAIN OF TITLE 89

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION 91

INTRODUCTION 93

THE MAIN HOUSE 94
The Exterior 94
Description 94
Recommendations 107

Page

The Interior 108
Description 108
Recommendations 134
The Structure 137
Description 137
Load Bearing Analysis 139
Recommendations 141

THE OUTBUILDINGS 143
The Spring House 145
The Main Barn and Carriage Shed 149
The Garage 149
Miscellaneous Structures 152
The Well House 152
The Silo 152
The Fences 152
Other Structures 154

MEASURED DRAWINGS 155

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL 182

APPENDIXES 183
A. Obituaries of Elias J. Unger, September 23, 1896 185

B. Tax Assessment Records for Land Owned by Elias J. Unger, Croyle Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, 1881-1911 187

C. Report of the Sub-Committee on Supply of the Pittsburgh Relief Commission 194

D. Copy of Pass Issued to Reuben Miller for Entry into the Johnstown Disaster Area 200

E. Newspaper Article about Lawsuits Against Both Unger and the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club 201

F. Newspaper Article about Lawsuits Against Both Unger and the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club 203

G. Paint Study 205

H. Wallpaper Study 223

I. Hardware Study 256

BIBLIOGRAPHY 265

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Page

1. Photograph by E. Walter Histed showing Unger Farm above the dam. Taken after May 31, 1889. 38

2. Detail of lantern slide by William H. Rau. Taken after May 31, 1889. 41

3. Map of Conemaugh Valley, 1889. 43

4. Map showing Unger's property in Cambria County. 45

5. N.J. Swank burial plot in Granview Cemetery, Johnstown. Taken after May 31, 1889. 63

6. Detail of photograph taken by E. Walter Histed. Taken after May 31, 1889. 97

7. South facade, Unger House. 98

8. North facade, Unger House. 98

9. North and west facades, Unger House. 99

10. South and west facades, Unger House. 99

11. Ghosting of porch on north facade, Unger House. 100

12. Mortise for porch beam, north facade, Unger House. 100

13. Lizzie Holsopple in front of the south side of the Unger House. Circa 1920. 101

14. Original porch columns at west corner, south facade, Unger House. 103

15. Original porch column at east corner, south facade, Unger House. 103

16. The Furlong children in front of the south porch, Unger House, circa 1952. 105

17. Northwest corner of room 005, Unger House. 110

18. Cupboard in room 005, Unger House. 110

19. South wall of room 005, Unger House. 111

20. Floor of room 005, Unger House. 111

21. Corner cupboard in southwest corner of room 004, Unger House. 113

Page

22. Plywood wainscotting and plumbing lines at northeast corner corner of room 004, Unger House. 113

23. South wall of room 004, Unger House. 114

24. Northwest corner of room 004, Unger House. 114

25. North window in room 001, Unger House. 116

26. East wall of room 001, Unger House. 116

27. Boiler in southwest corner of room 001, Unger House. 117

28. Shelves under stair along west wall of room 002, Unger House. 117

29. Metal pan imbedded in concrete floor, southwest corner of room 002, Unger House. 119

30. Toilet room enclosure in northeast corner of room 002, Unger House. 119

31. South entry in first floor stair hall, Unger House. 121

32. First floor stair hall, looking north, Unger House. 121

33. Fireplace at south wall of room 101, Unger House. 123

34. Water stain on east wall of room 101, Unger House. 123

35. Northwest corner of room 103, Unger House. 124

36. Northeast corner of room 103, Unger House. 124

37. Southwest corner of room 104, Unger House. 126

38. Fireplace at north wall of room 104, Unger House. 126

39. South wall of room 105, Unger House. 127

40. Ceiling at southeast corner of room 105, Unger House. 127

41. Second floor stair hall, looking north, Unger House. 129

42. Second floor stair hall, looking southeast, Unger House. 129

43. Ceiling of second floor stair hall, Unger House. 131

44. South wall of room 201, Unger House. 131

45. South corner of east wall of room 201, Unger House. 132

46. Floor opening at chimney, room 201, Unger House. 132

Page

47. South side of chimney in room 203, Unger House. 133

48. South wall in room 203, Unger House. 133

49. Lamp shade found in room 203, Unger House. 135

50. Southeast corner of room 204, Unger House. 135

51. The spring house, looking northeast. 144

52. North facade, spring house. 144

53. Basement of spring house, looking east. 146

54. Southeast corner of spring house. 146

55. Entry to lower level at southwest corner of main barn. Circa 1915. 148

56. Ruins of main barn, looking west from center of ruins. 148

57. Jake Holsopple standing to south of Unger House. Main barn in background. Circa 1920. 150

58. South foundation wall of carriage shed. 151

59. Floor framing of carriage shed at south foundation wall, looking west. 151

60. The garage, looking south. 153

61. The well house, looking south. 153

62. Wallpaper. Room 004, layer 1. 225

63. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 1. 225

64. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 1. 226

65. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 2. 226

66. Wallpaper and border. Room 005, layer 3. 227

67. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 3. 227

68. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 4. 228

69. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 4. 228

70. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 1. 230

71. Wallpaper. Room 101, layer 2. 230

Page

72. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 2. 231

73. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 3. 231

74. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 4. 232

75. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 4; room 102, layer 3; room 105, layer 5. 232

76. Wallpaper. Room 101, layer 5. 234

77. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 5; room 105, layer 6. 234

78. Ceiling paper. Room 102, layer 1. 235

79. Wallpaper. Room 102, layer 1. 235

80. Wallpaper. Room 102, layer 2. 236

81. Wallpaper and border. Room 102, layer 3. 236

82. Wallpaper and border. Room 102, layer 4. 238

83. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 2. 238

84. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 3. 239

85. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 4. 239

86. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 5. 241

87. Wallpaper and border. Room 103, layer 6; room 103A, layer 2. 241

88. Wallpaper. Room 103A, layer 1. 242

89. Wallpaper (border). Room 104, layer 2. 242

90. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 3. 244

91. Border. Room 104, layer 4. 244

92. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 5. 245

93. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 6. 245

94. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 7. 247

95. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 1. 247

96. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 2. 248

Page

97. Wallpaper and border. Room 105, layer 3. 248

98. Ceiling paper. Room 105, layer 3. 249

99. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 4. 249

100. Ceiling paper. Room 105, layer 4. 250

101. Wallpaper and border. Room 105, layer 5. 250

102. Wallpaper and border. Room 201, layer 1; room 204, layer 1. 252

103. Wallpaper and border. Room 201, layer 2. 252

104. Wallpaper and border. Room 203, layer 1. 253

105. Ceiling paper. Room 203, layer 1. 253

106. Wallpaper and border. Room 204, layer 2. 254

107. Hinge. 257

108. Mortise lock. 257

109. Strike plate for mortise lock. 258

110. Rim lock. 258

111. Strike plate for rim lock. 259

112. Door knob escutcheon. 259

113. Door knobs. 260

114. Door knobs. 260

115. Keyhole escutcheon. 261

116. Keyhole escutcheon. 261

117. Transom lock and strike. 262

118. Sash lift. 262

119. Sash lock, upper sash half only. 263

120. Shutter hinge, house half only. 263

121. Shutter catch, "new" style. 264

Page

101 [illegible] 205

102 Caning panel [illegible] 206

103 [illegible] 208

104 Caning panel [illegible]

105 [illegible]

106 [illegible]

107 [illegible]

108 [illegible]

109 [illegible]

110 [illegible]

111 [illegible]

112 [illegible]

113 [illegible]

114 [illegible]

115 [illegible]

116 [illegible]

117 [illegible]

118 [illegible]

119 [illegible]

120 [illegible]

121 [illegible]

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

The Unger House is a two-and-a-half story rectangular structure approximately 36 feet wide and 30 feet deep with a cross gable roof. It is covered with wood shiplap siding, trimmed with wood corner and eave boards and pedimented door and window trim. The entire structure rests on a rubble stone foundation. The roof is temporarily covered with asphalt roofing over plywood sheathing. Originally wood porches provided entry on the north and south sides. They are no longer standing.

PROPOSED USE

The National Park Service intends to restore the exterior and adaptively reuse the interior of the Unger House for park offices, with an addition at the basement level to accommodate a visitor center.

PLANNING BACKGROUND

1. The General Management Plan for Johnstown Flood National Memorial was approved July 1980.
2. The Finding of No Significant Impact is dated July 13, 1983.
3. The combined Interpretive Prospectus and Development Concept Plan was approved in November 1983.
4. The Assessment of Alternatives was prepared in February 1984.
5. The Task Directive that has governed the production of this report was approved in October 1984.

Primary sources of data on this structure were architectural and archeological field investigations and interviews with past residents of the Unger Farm.

PROPOSED TREATMENT AND JUSTIFICATION

Several alternative treatments for the Unger House have been proposed, including demolition, exterior restoration with a separate new visitor and park office facility, and exterior restoration with adaptive reuse of the interior for park offices and an addition at the basement level for the visitor center. This report has been based on the latter alternative, which is the preferred alternative.

Currently, the Unger House and associated outbuildings are not listed in the LCS. While the Unger Farm is on the National Register as part of the entire Johnstown Flood National Memorial, there are no National Register forms on file specifically for the Unger House. National Register forms should be prepared, and the house and outbuildings should be listed in the LCS.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT FOR MATERIALS COLLECTED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

The various items of door and window hardware collected in preparing this report will be returned to Johnstown Flood National Memorial for reinstallation in the Unger House.

HISTORICAL DATA SECTION

FOREWORD

This historic structure report (historical data) has been prepared to satisfy in part the research needs relative to the Elias J. Unger House as determined by representatives of the Washington Office, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, Johnstown Flood National Memorial, and Denver Service Center in January 1984. It was decided that the Denver Service Center, Northeast Team (DSC-TNE) would undertake a special history study of the house and its significance to the story of the Johnstown Flood. Later, at the request of Superintendent Randall Cooley, the scope of the special study was enlarged to include historical background on the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club and biographical information on its members.

The research project was assigned by the Denver Service Center, Northeast Team to Ella Sue Rayburn, Petersburg National Battlefield. Rayburn submitted a draft of the study to DSC-TNE during the summer of 1984.

In November 1984 the study was given to Harlan D. Unrau, Historian, DSC-TNE, to edit the document preparatory to external review and printing. Unrau was also assigned the task of developing a short section on the chronology of activities in the life of Elias J. Unger on May 31, 1889, and gathering further data on the architectural evolution and utilization of the property during the twentieth century via telephone interviews. It was also determined to incorporate the special study as an integral historical component of the Historic Structure Report for the Elias J. Unger House begun by DSC-TNE in October 1984.

Harlan D. Unrau
November 1984

PREFACE

The present study has been prepared to fulfill three primary goals. These were: first, to provide biographical information about Elias J. Unger; second, to describe Unger's property at Lake Conemaugh since Johnstown Flood National Memorial intends to incorporate the Unger House into its proposed visitor center overlooking the remains of the South Fork Dam and Lake Conemaugh; and third, to present pertinent data about members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club of Pittsburgh because knowledge about these individuals will be useful for the park's interpretive program.

The events of the Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889, are well known and documented. David McCullough's The Johnstown Flood (1968) is probably the most readable and accurate presentation. Nathan Shappee's doctoral dissertation "The Johnstown Flood" has become a standard reference work. A number of books written in 1889 and 1890 are available, of which some are more accurate and less self-serving than others. Harlan Unrau prepared the historical data section of the historic structure report on the South Fork Dam, now managed by the National Park Service. Unrau focused on the history of the dam and its engineering design and discussed the organization of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club of Pittsburgh.

No source recounting the flood and none of the standard biographical references provide much information about Elias J. Unger, president and manager of the club when the dam collapsed and owner of property along the lakeshore. For this report, Unger's biography has been assembled from a variety of documentary sources.

Several archivists and curators were contacted in the pursuit of photographic documentation for the Unger House. After the flood Johnstown and vicinity were heavily photographed; the dam and lake bed, although not as dramatic, were also the subject of numerous photographs. The physical relationship of the Unger House to the dam resulted in few photos showing the house. Several photographers, generally in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were on-site in the disaster area. Their photographs documented damage to the railroad's property and were also offered for sale to a curious public.

Only two photographs of the Unger House and outbuildings were found for the History Data Section of this report. The two photos were taken by William Herman Rau and E. Walter Histed.

William Herman Rau (1855-1920) was an official photographer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Rau was a well-known photographer of architectural views, portraits, and Philadelphia street scenes. He opened his studio in 1885 at 1324 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The archives of The Library Company of Philadelphia contain biographical information about Rau and a number of his negatives taken primarily at Johnstown as well as a few at Lake Conemaugh. The Unger House was not found in this collection. The Cambria County Library in Johnstown has a lantern slide in which Rau caught the Unger House and dependencies. A detail of that slide is included in this report.

E. Walter Histed had a studio at No. 35 Fifth Avenue, the business and commercial center of Pittsburgh. Like Rau and other photographers, Histed turned his camera lens to the graphic scenes of flood damage in Johnstown, and like others, he made the trek to the South Fork Dam. In recording a view of the north abutment of the dam he caught the Unger House, spring house, and barn. A copy of the photograph is included in this report. Histed entitled this photograph "Formation of Dam, Showing New Waste Weir." It was included among some fifty photographs of the flood available for purchase in 8 x 10 or stereoscope.

L. P. de Luze is credited by the American Society of Civil Engineers with a photograph included in their "Report of the Committee on the Cause of the Failure of the South Fork Dam" appearing in the June, 1891, journal American Society of Civil Engineers, Transactions. De Luze's photograph is remarkably similiar to that of Histed's, even having a group of men posed at the edge of the north abutment. The men are in different poses and Histed caught the entire western slope, while de Luze cut off portions of the slope. Thus, the two photos are two distinct photographs. Presumably, the photographers set up their equipment next to each other on the south abutment. L. P. de Luze presents an historiographic enigma--no photographic specialist has heard of him. He is not listed in the Directory of American Photograph Collections consulted by Ms. Helena Zinkham, curator of prints for the New York Historical Society. The de Luze photograph is not included in this report since a print could not be located and the Histed photograph provides the same information.

William Nicholson Jennings and R. H. Bonine were both employed as photographers by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Jennings' studio was in Philadelphia, while that of Bonine was in Altoona. Both photographers produced an extensive collection of flood-related photographs, particularly of overturned locomotives, but no photograph was found showing the Unger House.

A number of repositories were contacted and were able to provide information applicable to the aforementioned photographers or photographic collections. These included: Mr. Kenneth Finkel of The Library Company of Philadelphia; Ms. Helena Zinkham of the New York Historical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Ms. Linda Ries of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg; and the Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg.

A search was also made to locate additional information about the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club and its individual members. Only two new items were located: a small scrapbook of newspaper clippings belonging to club member Reuben Miller and telegrams confirming the participation of Miller and club member S.S. Marvin in the relief of Johnstown. Both men were active in the Pittsburgh Relief Committee's efforts in collecting money, food, and durable goods for the flood victims. Neither the scrapbook nor telegrams add to the body of knowledge about the club itself, but neither item is commonly cited in standard flood histories. From the information gleaned through name searches based on published membership lists, brief biographical profiles were completed for most members and are included in this report.

Many people were helpful and graciously offered their knowledge and expertise during personal visits to archives or through telephone conversations. The assistance rendered by these professionals was invaluable for the completion of this study.

Randall Cooley, Superintendent of Allegheny Portage National Historical Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial, and Bruce McKeeman, Site Manager of Johnstown Flood National Memorial, helped to establish the parameters for this project. McKeeman ably provided guide service through snow, slush, and finally, a mercifully verdant spring. Denver Service Center Supervisory Historian Ronald W. Johnson provided valuable counsel and direction throughout the project.

Richard Burkert of the Johnstown Flood Museum, made available his knowledge and library. He also provided an introduction to knowledgeable Johnstown citizens. Irving L. London allowed me access to his extensive flood photograph collection.

In gathering materials for this report the assistance and knowledge of many persons was solicited. Marie Zini, librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the archivists and librarians of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania were helpful in researching the club members. Associate Curator Linda Ries of the Division of Archives and History, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, in Harrisburg, and Kenneth Finkel, curator of prints, The Library Company of Philadelphia, both had photographic and other materials waiting upon my arrival at those facilities. In addition, staff members at the following institutions rendered assistance during the research phase of this project: Cambria County Library, Johnstown; Dauphin County Historical Society, Harrisburg; and the Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg.

Ella S. Rayburn

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Elias J. Unger House and associated outbuildings lie in their relation to Elias J. Unger, president and member of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club at the time of the Johnstown Flood on May 31, 1889. The house, barn, and spring house owned by Unger were constructed on a hill just above the South Fork Dam during the mid-1880s. Unger was at this property when the rains began and the water level of Lake Conemaugh behind the dam rose. On the morning of May 31, he left his home to direct work crews attempting to release water pressure behind the dam before the structure collapsed. Shortly before the dam failed, Unger returned to his home to watch the tragedy unfold.

When the National Park Service purchased the 30-acre property in 1981, the Unger House had been unoccupied for some ten years. During that time the house and associated outbuildings deteriorated, leaving them in a dilapidated condition.

CHRONOLOGY OF ACTIVITIES OF ELIAS J. UNGER
ON MAY 31, 1889

The following is a chronology of activities of Elias J. Unger on May 31, 1889, based on accounts he provided Pittsburgh newspaper reporters several days after the Johnstown Flood.

EARLY MORNING

When Unger awoke he noticed that the water level of Lake Conemaugh behind the South Fork Dam directly below his home was high as a result of heavy rains during the night. Somewhat alarmed he put on his gum coat and went down to the dam and found the lake was rising at a rate of 4-6 inches per hour. He also examined the "terrific volume" of water rushing through the weir.

MID-MORNING

Unger became increasingly alarmed by what he saw. Accordingly, some time prior to 10 a.m. he ordered a group of Italian immigrants, variously estimated to consist of 10-20 men who were working on sewerage projects for the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, to dig a sluiceway around the west (and worst) end of the dam to lessen the pressure on the structure. He also had some of the workmen plow up the top of the earthen dam to build a breastwork, thereby increasing the dam's height.

LATE MORNING

About 11:00 a.m. Unger asked John G. Parke, Jr., a civil engineer in the employ of the club, to ride to South Fork to notify the people and telegraph Johnstown concerning the potential danger of the collapse of the South Fork Dam. Meanwhile, Unger kept the immigrants working on the dam and sluiceway.

NOON

Parke returned to the dam to help Unger supervise the attempts to save the dam. Meanwhile, the rising water level of the lake began to pass over the ridge on the crest of the dam that the workers had thrown up.

EARLY AFTERNOON

Despite the persistent efforts of Unger, Parke, and the Italians, water continued to pass over the crest of the dam with increasing volume. About 2:45 p.m., Unger, realizing that the dam would soon collapse, gave up the emergency repair effort and returned to his house above the dam thoroughly exhausted.

MID-AFTERNOON

The South Fork Dam collapsed within thirty minutes of Unger's return to his home. The dam collapsed at approximately 3:15 p.m., the wall of water washing away several farm houses, a stable, and an iron bridge within one-quarter mile downstream of the dam. Once the dam failed it took between thirty-five and forty-five minutes for Lake Conemaugh to empty.

There are no documentary sources indicating the activities of Unger during the remainder of the day following the collapse of the dam.

CHAPTER ONE

THE SOUTH FORK DAM AND THE SOUTH FORK FISHING AND HUNTING CLUB

The Disaster

On Friday afternoon, May 31, 1889, the South Fork Dam, impounding 20,000,000 tons of water, gave way under the great weight and rising water resulting from torrential rainstorms soaking the Conemaugh Valley. When the waters had run their course, racing down the narrow river valley into Johnstown, fourteen miles away, some 2,200 lives and $17 million in property were lost and destroyed, thus resulting in the greatest American natural disaster of the post-Civil War era.

Colonel Elias J. Unger, president and manager of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club, spent the most frightening day of his life trying to shore up the dam.[1] Rising early to observe the effects of the continuing heavy rains, Unger ordered Italian laborers to dig a ditch across the southern end of the dam to function as a second spillway to relieve the excess water flowing over the northern end. By noon water began flowing over the center of the dam. John G. Parke, a recently graduated civil engineer, rode to South Fork and telegraphed a warning--ignored for the most part--that the dam was endangered. Parke returned to observe that Unger had ordered the spillway bridge cleared out in an attempt to unclog the fish screens. The workers made little progress. In the early afternoon water flowing over the dam began cutting its own channel. Finally, the structural integrity of the dam was so weakened that the center gave way under the enormous weight and velocity of Lake Conemaugh. A forty-foot-high wall of water reaching speeds of forty miles an hour crashed down the valley. The lake was emptied within forty-five minutes, leaving in its place a small stream running through the center of the lake bed. None of the several buildings belonging to the club or individual members were damaged, but the Pittsburgh Post of June 4,

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[1] The title colonel was an honorary title as no record of Unger's military service could be located. The work, Military Milestones of Old Paxton Township, 1715-1946 (Penbrook, Pa., 1945), does not list Unger among those who served in the Civil War from Paxton Township.

1889, called the club's property "practically worthless" and estimated its losses at $150,000.[2]

Unger went into Johnstown on Monday, June 3, where he was interviewed by a Pittsburgh Post reporter. Under the headline, "HOW THE DAM BROKE. President Unger's Efforts to Keep the Water From Running Over the Wall. His Thrilling Description of the Scene," the reporter quoted Unger as saying:

> Thursday night when I went to bed the water was no higher than usual; but it rained that night, and when I rose in the morning the water was high. I went down to the dam and soon found the water in the big body was rising an inch in every 10 minutes.
>
> This alarmed me and I hastened to get together a gang of Hungarians [Italians] who were at work in the South Fork water works. I set them to work digging a sluiceway at the worst end of the dam. I also got a team and began to throw up the ground on top of the dam to make it a little bit higher.
>
> We worked like heroes, but Civil Engineer Park [sic] rode up on horseback from South Park. I told him to run his horse to South Fork and notify the people, besides telegraphing to Johnstown. Away he flew, and we kept working away. The water slowly crept up on us, and at 12 o'clock it began to break over the ridge we had made with the plow. At 1:15 I gave it up and went to the house, I could not stay, and soon the crash came. It was 1:45 o'clock when the whole massive wall shot outward. The water dashed out in a solid and massive column. In a second George Fisher's house and stable were rolling and tumbling down the river. A second more and George Lamb's house was caught. Then in a jiffy the iron bridge that spans the stream went like a bridge of straw. Oh, it seemed to me as if all the destructive elements of the Creator had been turned loose at once in that awful current of water. In less than two hours Conemaugh lake was dry, and its fearful burden of water was speeding on toward its thousand victims in the cities below.[3]

---

[2] Harlan D. Unrau, Historic Structure Report, The South Fork Dam Historical Data, Johnstown Flood National Memorial, Pennsylvania, June, 1980, pp. 90-104, 106-147, covers the rainstorm resulting in the dam's breaking and the engineering investigations carried out after the flood. In his The Johnstown Flood (New York: 1968), David G. McCullough devotes his study to the rainstorm and the flood's destruction throughout the Conemaugh Valley and Johnstown.

[3] Pittsburgh Post, June 4, 1889.

Unger had been in Cambria County at his property above Lake Conemaugh preparing his house for the upcoming summer season. He was not the only club member at the lake as the waters began rising; others included D. W. C. Bidwell, J. J. Lawrence, Louis Irwin and his son H. L. Irwin, James Clarke the son of Charles J. Clarke, and Joseph B. Shea and George E. Shea, the sons of C. B. Shea. They were presumed dead until word was received from them.[4]

The Pittsburgh Press published an interview with Unger in its evening edition on Wednesday, June 5, 1889. By the time of this Wednesday morning interview, Unger must have reflected on his role in the disaster and/or had spoken with other club members. The Post account given in a Monday interview was a straightforward recital of events, while in the Press interview Unger defends his actions, the fortification of the dam, and denies that the waste weir was clogged. He blames the people downstream for ignoring the warnings and implicates the state of Pennsylvania as the original builder. Headlined "TO AVERT THE DISASTER Col. Unger tells how the South Fork Dam Gave Way. Warnings Sent Down the Valley Hours Before the Terrible Calamity-The Weir Not Obstructed," the Pittsburgh Press article stated:

> The responsibility for the breaking away of the massive dam which held the waters of the Conemaugh lake at South Fork within its boundaries cannot well be placed upon the members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting club. Col. Unger, who is at the head of the club, was on the spot working like a beaver when the dam gave way. The colonel, who came home Monday morning, is stopping at the residence of his son-in-law, George C. Wilson, on Rebecca street, East End. Col. Unger in an interview with a PRESS reporter this morning said:
>
> "The reports that the weir or outlet for the water in the embankment was closed or clogged up is not true. It is about 12 or 15 feet high and very wide--wide enough to allow all the water to flow out under ordinary circumstances. A screen was

---

[4] Ibid., and June 3, 1889. The June 4 Post reports that Unger and the Shea brothers departed Johnstown by train at 6 p.m. on Monday evening via Ebensburg for Pittsburgh. The Pittsburgh Press of June 5 reported Unger as arriving in Pittsburgh Monday morning. The Post appears the more accurate account since the interview with Unger was on Monday but did not run until Tuesday, probably because of the delay in relaying the story back to Pittsburgh.

> placed in the outlet, but that was a small concern about two feet high with a pier of timber on each side. The remainder of the space was entirely clear, and the screen was only heavy enough to keep the fish back.
>
> "It was raining hard on Friday, and as I live within a short distance of the dam, I put on my gum coat and went out to look at it. The lake was then rising at the rate of four inches an hour, which is quite fast for a body of water like that. When it got up to the weir the water rushed through in a terrific volume. I then ordered the laborers--10 or 15 in all--to cut a new sluiceway at the west end of the embankment. They worked incessantly, and the water kept coming up all the time. As I said, much of it escaped through the weir, and about 11 o'clock the flood began to assume such dangerous proportions that I ordered a civil engineer, Mr. Parke, to take a horse and gallop through the valley and warn the people of the impending danger. He left in haste, and did his duty, returning in time to help with the digging of the new outlet. By the time he returned the water was beginning to flow over the dam. The new sluice was discharging a fearful volume of water, and I was advised by many of the people not to dig it, or have it dug. But I am positive that by it being done, the dam was kept from bursting for fully an hour. We also had a portion of the roadway on the top of the embankment ploughed up, which formed a breast work. This was intended to keep the water back, and divert the current toward the sluice way. We had piled up the dirt to the height of several feet, and this way held the water in check for more than an hour. At about 3:15 the dam burst, while we were still at work. When we became fearful of the dam we sent warning down along the stream, but they were apparently not heeded. When the heavy masonry gave way from the immense pressure of the pent up waters, and I had done all in my power to avert the fearful disaster, I was thoroughly exhausted. I returned to the house and was completely prostrated. After Mr. Parke had given the warning along the valley he came back and assisted in the effort to avert the disaster. The dam, as is known, was built by the state. We did not increase the height, but simply repaired the wall."[5]

In the article Unger appeared to serve as the club's spokesman. In fact, he was the only member accessible and the only one who spoke directly about the dam's failure and the subsequent disaster.

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5. Pittsburgh Press, June 5, 1889.

Cambria County residents harbored anger and deep resentment toward the South Fork Club. In spite of this, Unger returned and continued purchasing property adjoining his farm. The club, organized in 1879, almost immediately faded away and its property was eventually sold.

The Dam's History

The roots of the disaster lay deep in the past. In the spring of 1880, the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club of Pittsburgh had purchased the dam and dry lake bed with the intention of creating a mountain summer resort for its members, who included some of Pittsburgh's most influential citizens. Before the club purchased the site, the dam and empty reservoir had been in place a number of years.

The canal and railway transportation system constructed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, beginning in 1826 and continuing through the 1830s, required a series of dams and reservoirs for unimpeded operation of the canals during the dry summer seasons. One favorable reservoir location was on the south fork of the Little Conemaugh River. The state purchased 435 acres and 104 perches in 1839 and construction of a dam commenced in April 1840. With no appropriations forthcoming from the legislature, work on the partially completed dam ceased in 1842. Construction on the dam finally resumed in 1851, and it was completed in 1853. The resulting lake was fifty feet deep and covered 424.85 acres. At its completion the South Fork Dam and Western Reservoir "was considered to be the largest earthen work of its kind in the world and the reservoir was said to be the largest artificial reservoir in the United States."[6]

For the next ten years (1853-1862) the Western Reservoir served as part of the Pennsylvania canal system. Several small breaks were repaired prior to its inclusion in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company works in

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[6] Unrau, HSR, p. 46.

1857. As railroad technology advanced, the canal system fell into disuse. Following a heavy rain on July 26, 1862, a two-hundred-foot section of the dam washed away, but no significant damage occurred since the lake was not full. Soon sheep and cattle grazed in the dry lake bed, with a few scattered deep pools near the ruined dam providing refuge for fish. The Western Reservoir remained dry under the ownership of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until March 29, 1875, when 500 acres and 54 perches were purchased by Altoona Congressman John Reilly for $2500. Reilly did little with the property except sell the discharge pipe for scrap. The sheep and cattle grazed undisturbed for another four years.[7]

The South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club of Pittsburgh was incorporated on May 19, 1879, as a non-profit corporation and chartered later that year on November 17. It is interesting to note that the club was chartered in Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) rather than in Cambria County (Ebensburg) in apparent violation of a law requiring that charters be filed in the county of principal operations. This action removed knowledge of the club's existence from officials in Cambria County. Johnstown newspaper articles written in late 1879, however, refer to repairs undertaken by the "Western Game and Fish Association" at the South Fork Dam and a proposed resort on the shore of the man-made lake. The land was not formally conveyed to the club until March 15, 1880. The Unrau study demonstrates that John Reilly deeded the property to the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club of Pittsburgh rather than to Benjamin F. Ruff in 1879 as has been commonly reported. Reilly took a loss in selling the 500 acres and 54 perches for $2000.[8]

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[7] For a full history of the development and construction of the South Fork Dam and Western Reservoir see Unrau, HSR, pp. 259.

[8] Unrau has a detailed discussion of the club's initial organizing and chartering activities on pages 62-64 of the HSR with the full charter printed in Appendix L. In 1879 the principal operations of the club were in Pittsburgh (Allegheny County) since the club did not acquire any property in Cambria County until 1880. However, the choice of the club's name implied the members' intention to operate in Cambria County.

In the spring of 1880 the club commenced repairing the 1862 breach in the dam and changed the name of the Western Reservoir to Lake Conemaugh. Benjamin Ruff, an erstwhile entrepreneur, apparently conceived the idea of the club and served as its first president. Ruff's choice of project foreman was curious as neither Ruff nor the foreman, Edward Pearson, had experience in dam construction and repair projects. Daniel J. Morrell, general manager of the Cambria Iron Company in Johnstown, was concerned enough with the quality of the repairs to send John Fulton, an experienced geologist and engineer, to inspect the work. Fulton met with Elias J. Unger, a relatively new club member; C. A. Carpenter, a charter member and club secretary; and N.M. McDowell, an engineer hired by the club to inspect the dam. Fulton's report, which Morrell forwarded to Ruff, elicited a sharp exchange of correspondence between the two men. Morrell was concerned about the quality of the repairs and the "perpetual menace to the lives and the property of those residing in the upper valley of the Conemaugh, from the insecure construction" and thus proposed that his company liberally contribute to the reconstruction costs in exchange for allowing the public to use the water during a drought. The club rejected Morrell's offer, preferring to remain aloof from and uninvolved with the local populace.[9]

The original charter permitted the issuance of 100 shares of stock at $100 per share. Forty-two shares were sold to sixteen members at the time of incorporation. Ruff alone held eight shares, followed by Henry Clay Frick with six, with all remaining club members holding two shares each. Apparently needing more capital, the club amended its charter on March 19, 1881, to increase the shares of stock by 100; a proviso was also added stating that membership would not exceed 400 shares at $100 per share. Two days later the club made the first of eight property purchases designed to protect the privacy of the resort. The eight acquisitions cost a total of $2100 for seventy acres.[10]

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[9] Fulton's report and Ruff's reply to Morrell are given in full in Unrau, HSR, pp. 67-71.

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[10] J. J. McLaurin, The Story of Johnstown (Harrisburg, 1890), pp. 50-51. In his HSR, pp. 62-88, Unrau covers the club's formation and its operations during the 1880s. In recounting the club membership and stock purchases based on information cited in the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, July 3 and 4, 1884, Nathan D. Shappee, in his "A History of Johnstown and the Great Flood of 1889: A Study in Disaster and Rehabilitation" (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1940), p. 220, places an $800 value on each share with membership limited to sixty persons. This is one example of the incorrect information concerning the club and its members.

CHAPTER TWO

ELIAS J. UNGER AND THE CLUB

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Throughout the 1880s periodic heavy rains caused concern among the people living downstream from the South Fork Dam. This was coupled with almost equal concern focused on the exclusivity and privacy enforced at the club grounds. On May 8, 1884, the Johnstown Daily Tribune related that tension was increasing between the "Western Game and Fish Association" and the residents of Adams and Croyle townships. After stocking the lake, the club built dams across the incoming streams, thus preventing the fish from escaping upstream. Local residents would then demolish the dams at night to gain access to the fish. In conclusion, the reporter observed that "the fish in the reservoir, as a rule, are not particularly desirable, but many of them are large, and these are tempting to outsiders."[1]

The Johnstown newspaper kept abreast of events at Lake Conemaugh and derived some pleasure in reporting the club's internal problems. In an article headlined "South Fork Fishing Club Troubles" and subheaded "How the Organization was Gracefully Taken In by One of Its Members in a Real Estate Transaction," the Johnstown Daily Tribune on December 23, 1885, related information published by the Pittsburgh Leader two days earlier. A Leader reporter interviewed an unnamed "prominent member" attempting to verify rumors of dissension within the club. The "prominent member" was quoted as saying that the trouble

> was caused by the purchase of a large farm, which was bought by a man by instructions of our members, but the land enhanced in value so much that the purchaser now refuses to turn this property over to us, unless he is paid a good fat bonus, and it is very possible that a law suit will be begun and the matter settled by the courts.

The reporter explained the statement of the club member:

> The 'large farm' referred to by the member of the club above quoted was the Joseph Leahey [Leckey] farm, and the gentleman who bought it, ostensibly for the club but in reality it appears, for himself, was Colonel Unger, of the Seventh

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1. Johnstown Daily Tribune, May 9, 1884.

> Avenue Hotel, Pittsburgh. The transaction is worth telling about.
>
> Leahey [Leckey] owned a farm of one hundred and three acres skirting Conemaugh Lake on the north. He always claimed that eight acres of his possessions were in the lake, and he used to permit parties to fish in his part in consideration of a small stipend. The members of the Fishing Club were greatly annoyed in this manner. They denied Leahey's [Leckey's] ownership of any portion of the lake and endeavored to keep people from fishing in it.
>
> The club had paid $1,500 to stock the water with fish, and it was somewhat annoying to have outsiders angling them without permission. At first the members of the club tried to bulldoze old Mr. Leahey [Leckey], but they found that would not work, he only becoming angry and more determined. Then they made inquiries concerning Mr. Leahey's [Leckey's] title to the eight acres, and they found that there was a strong probability of his claim being a just one. At all events, it was concluded that it would be cheaper in the long run to buy the eight acres or the entire farm than to go to law about the matter, for old Mr. Leahey [Leckey] had lived there fifty odd years, and if the club began suit for the disputed property twelve men could not be found in Cambria County who would look favorably on the 'attempt of the rich Pittsburghers to rob him of a portion of his farm.'
>
> It was finally, therefore, decided to purchase the entire farm, if possible, but the negotiations must be conducted in a most delicate manner. Mr. Leahey [Leckey] had become so incensed at the conduct of members of the club that he declared he would not sell it to the organization for $50,000. An intermediary, therefore, had to be employed, and Judge Thomas, now of the Hotel Brunswick, this city [Johnstown], was chosen. He bought the farm for $4,000 cash, Colonel Unger furnishing the money. The Judge and the Colonel went to Ebensburg and had the deed for the farm made in the Colonel's name, and the Colonel has found it convenient to retain the instrument unaltered. The farm has enhanced three fold in value, and the Colonel, recognizing a good thing when he sees it, clings to it with quite as much tenacity as did old Mr. Leahey [Leckey]. And that's the story of the transaction and that's why there is a kick in the Fishing Club.[2]

Elias J. Unger, one of the central figures in this newspaper article, was not a charter member of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club but

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2. Johnstown Daily Tribune, December 23, 1885, as cited from the Pittsburgh Leader, December 21, 1885. No copies of the Leader are extant.

was certainly an early one. Unger was one of the members that the engineer, John Fulton, met with during his inspection of the dam's repairs in the fall of 1880.

Tracing the life and career of Elias J. Unger is not unlike reconstructing the life of any moderately successful person of the nineteenth century. A few legal documents--a will and property deeds--and a brief biographical entry in a county history book constitute the readily available information.

Unger was born March 16, 1830, to David and Catherine (Eisenhower) Unger in Lower Paxton Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, some five miles east of Harrisburg, the youngest of three sons and two daughters. Unger's grandfather, David Unger, immigrated from Germany before the Revolutionary War and farmed in Dauphin County, and his father, also named David (1798-1848), remained in Dauphin County as a farmer and blacksmith.[3]

At age twenty Unger joined the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and over the next seventeen years he worked his way up through increasingly responsible positions. His first three years were spent as a route agent, followed by a year as a brakeman and thirteen years as a conductor on the railroad's eastern division from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. After establishing himself in the company, Unger married Annie C. Steele on December 19, 1854. They had one child, Mary, who became the wife of George C. Wilson, a Pittsburgh lawyer.[4]

Unger resided in Harrisburg during at least half of his twenty-year employment with the railroad. He is not recorded as living in Harrisburg in the 1850 census, nor does the census have a record of him in Lower Paxton Township, thus leading to the conclusion that his time as route agent was probably spent in another town. It cannot be determined when Unger moved to Harrisburg; however, he was definitely residing there by 1860 as he was listed in the 1860 census and the city directory for that year. Unger, with his wife and young daughter, resided at 22 South Fourth Street, Harrisburg.[5] In 1860 their real estate was valued at $2,000 and their personal estate at $600. Unger was employed as a railroad conductor. He retained the same residence and employment until moving to Pittsburgh in 1869.[6]

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[3] Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Cambria County, Pennsylvania (Philadelphia, 1896), pp. 119-20.

[4] Ibid.

Elias J. Unger was first listed in the Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities in 1869-1870 as secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Hotel Company, Union Depot Hotel.[7] The business section of the directory listed Unger as the superintendent of the Union Depot Hotel on Liberty Street above Eleventh. The hotel was part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. By 1873 the Keystone Hotel Company, probably a management firm, was dropped from Unger's business association, and his occupation was then listed as superintendent or proprietor of the Union Depot Hotel until 1877 when the depot was destroyed during labor riots. On July 21 railroad strikers, after resisting Pittsburgh militia in a pitched battle, tore up railroad tracks and burned down machine shops, the Union Depot, and other property, with damage estimated at from $5-$10 million. Unger left the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad to accept the position of proprietor of the newly built Seventh Avenue Hotel, a position he held until 1889.[8]

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[5] The 22 South Fourth Street address is presently the site of a multi-level parking garage connecting to a high rise office building. Unger's house was, and the garage is, across the street from the church (in 1984 called Zion Lutheran Church) where, according to a state historical marker, the Whig convention of December 1839 met and nominated William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice-president of the United States. The ticket was elected in 1840.

[6] United States Census, Dauphin County, 1850 and 1860, Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg; Boyd's Business Directory, Together With a General Directory of all the Inhabitants of Harrisburg, 1860 (Philadelphia, nd); Gopsill's Directory of Lancaster, Harrisburg, Lebanon and York, 1863-4 (Jersey City, 1863); Lant's Directory of the City of Harrisburg, 1866-1867 (Lancaster, 1866); and Directory of Harrisburg, for 1869 (Philadelphia, nd). The four cited city directories are the only ones available for the 1850 to 1870 period. They are in the Dauphin County Historical Society, Harrisburg.

[7] The Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia, pp. 119-20, reports Unger serving as a superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad hotels from Pittsburgh to Jersey City for ten years until he "voluntarily retired." The city directory and the Pennsylvania Historical Review, Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny (New York, 1886), p. 124, have Unger managing only the Union Depot Hotel. The author believes that Unger only managed the Union Depot Hotel. If Unger had been superintendent of hotels the Pennsylvania Historical Review would have noted such an important management position. The jump from conductor to manager of a

The Seventh Avenue Hotel, at Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street, had opened in 1876 with H. W. Kanaga and Company employed as managers. In 1877 Kanaga and Unger became co-managers, and in 1878 Unger became sole proprietor of the Seventh Avenue, considered one of Pittsburgh's leading hotels. When first opened, the hotel contained 140 rooms, but an additional 100 rooms were soon added to meet the increased lodging demands. The fifteen suites, each with a parlor, bedroom, and bath, and the 225 rooms could accommodate as many as 460 guests during conventions or similar large events.[9]

In 1886, the Pennsylvania Historical Review characterized the Seventh Avenue Hotel "elegant" with "no pains or expense. . . spared to render it strictly first-class in every respect." The hotel, operated by a staff

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7. (cont.) chain of hotels, although not impossible, is highly improbable. Michael Nash, project director of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Records Appraisal, confirmed that employment records of Elias Unger are not in the Penn Central's repository in Philadelphia. Record keeping was not as exact as it is in the present era of income tax-social security-unemployment compensation requirements.

[8] As factories and industries grew in complexity the workers became faceless commodities causing the formation of labor unions in order to protect the employees from exploitation. Wage reductions in 1877 touched off bitter, destructive strikes on the railroads. As a rail center Pittsburgh was convulsed by wage riots. Thomas A. Bailey, The American Pageant (Boston, 1965), II, 535-38. Also see Directory of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities (Pittsburgh), various volumes, 1868-89. (Hereinafter referred to as City Directory.)

[9] Pennsylvania Historical Review, p. 124.

of 123, contained the latest in convenience and safety; natural gas was used for cooking while coal gas was used for lighting. Guests reached their floors by riding one of two hydraulic powered elevators. Once in their rooms guests could contact the front desk through an electric call system. The management was particularly pleased that each hallway led to fire escape ladders. Rates were $2.50 to $3.50 per day with special rates extended to commercial travelers and permanent guests. The Review said of Unger, "no one is more widely or favorably known to the traveling public as he was for a great many years one of the most popular conductors on the Pennsylvania Railroad, subsequently ably discharging the onerous duties of manager of the Union Depot in this city. . . ."[10]

Unger continued at the Seventh Avenue until 1889 when he became president of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club and manager of their property in Cambria County. It is possible that Unger became the club's president in 1887, the year Benjamin Ruff died. The Pittsburgh city directory lists Unger as the hotel's proprietor until 1889; during 1890-91 Unger boarded at the hotel but no occupation was given. Barker C. Willson succeeded Unger at the hotel. Unger was not listed in any of the city directories between 1891 and 1896.[11]

Within several years of joining the South Fork club Unger began purchasing property in Cambria County. Over a ten-year period he purchased a total of some 216½ acres on the north shore of Lake Conemaugh and operated his land as a working farm, employing tenant farmers or hired laborers. According to tax assessments, residents on Unger's property were George King on the Myers [Moyers] tract, George C. Fisher on the 2½-acre Burtnett tract, and J. Vonstein [Vaunstein] on the Leahey [Leckey] tract.[12] Unger employed Alexander Storey [Story], who also owned land bordering Unger's, as a farm worker at the time of the flood.[13] Vonstein [Vaunstein] was Unger's principal employee, and his assistant was William T. Sherman Showers, a twenty-four-year-old man who had been employed on the farm only since January 1889.[14]

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[10] Ibid., p. 124.

[11] City Directory, 1877-96.

[12] Tax Assessment Records, Cambria County, 1883, 1884, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1895, and 1896.

It is difficult to ascertain where Unger and his wife were living between 1890 and his death in 1896. The Cambria County tax assessment records list his occupation as farmer, including the period while he was still with the Seventh Avenue. The 1895 assessment shows Unger as a non-resident, but in 1896 it indicates that he is residing, according to the tax records, on land purchased from Joseph Leahey [Leckey]. All the property deeds drawn up before 1890 record Pittsburgh, as would be expected, as his city of residence. A deed in November 1891 records Croyle Township as his residence. Two later deeds, recorded in May 1893 and August 1895, gave Pittsburgh as his residence. The Harrisburg City Directory from 1890 through 1896 has no record of Unger. Without firm documentation it is conjectural where Unger was living; it is certainly a viable hypothesis that Unger was an absentee landlord who resided primarily in Pittsburgh. While in Pittsburgh, he probably lived with his daughter and her family, and therefore is not listed in the city directory.

Unger died in Harrisburg on September 22, 1896, at the residence of a relative. Both Harrisburg papers, the Telegraph and the Patriot, carried obituaries while the Pittsburgh papers were remarkably brief, noting only his passing and interment in Harrisburg.

A short holographic will was filed on October 13, 1896, at the Allegheny County Courthouse in Pittsburgh. With the exception of $5000 bequeathed to the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, Unger's wife, Annie C. Unger, received the estate after payment of debts and funeral expenses. She was also named executor of the estate.[15]

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[13] Personal interview with Adelia Kring, March 24, 1984. Mrs. Kring was 97 years old at the time of the interview. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Storey.

[14] "Statement of William T. Sherman Showers," from "Statements of Employes [sic] of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others, . . ., beginning July 15, 1889," p. 493 (typescript, carbon copy at Johnstown Flood Museum, Johnstown, Pennsylvania).

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Unger moved in with her daughter and son-in-law. Her obituary notice in the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette stated that she died on January 1, 1902, at the residence of her son-in-law, George C. Wilson, of Pittsburgh. She was interred in Harrisburg. Having died intestate, letters of administration were filed at the Allegheny County Courthouse on January 18, 1902, with George C. Wilson, an attorney, appointed as administrator. Surety bonds for the estate were posted by Wilson, Elias Unger Wilson, and William D. Evans. No inventory was included in the letters of administration.[16]

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[15] Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, September 24, 25, 1896; Harrisburg Telegraph, September 23, 1896; and Harrisburg Patriot, September 23, 1896. The two Harrisburg obituaries are included in Appendix A. Also see Recorder of Wills, Allegheny County, Allegheny Courthouse, Will of Elias J. Unger, Vol. 51, No. 295, p. 573.

[16] Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, January 2, 3, 1902. Also see Recorder of Wills, Allegheny County, Allegheny Courthouse, Letters of Administration of Annie C. Unger, filed January 18, 1902. Elias Unger Wilson is not listed in the 1901-02 City Directory.

CHAPTER THREE

THE UNGER PROPERTY IN CAMBRIA COUNTY

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Unger Buys Property in Cambria County

When the South Fork Club had its confrontation with Joseph Leckey, Elias Unger stepped in and arranged the proposed property purchase. It is upon this original purchase that the Unger House sits overlooking the north abutment of the South Fork Dam. Unger purchased two adjoining tracts on September 22, 1882, from Leckey.[1] The first tract was 99 acres and 7 perches, and the second was 4 acres and 53 perches, thus totalling 103 acres and 60 perches.[2] The land had originally been granted by a warrant to William Smith, D.D., on August 8, 1793, and later conveyed to Leckey. The land was bordered by property owned by the South Fork Club, Alexander Story, Joseph Croyle, and William Hice.[3] The 1882 tax assessment records show that 40 of the 103 acres were cleared, and the tax value of the property was set at $693. In 1883, after Unger's purchase for $4,000, the tax value of the property increased to $1,000 (see Appendix B).[4] Two months later, on November 14, 1882, Unger and his wife sold 4 acres and 128 perches to the South Fork Club for $192.00. The four acres were part of the property the club had disputed with Leckey. A portion of this land was contiguous to that of the South Fork Club and went along the edge of the lake to a submerged section, crossing the northern end of the dam and into the water course leading from the waste weir, and then turning north out of the water. Written into the deed was an agreement that the club would, at its own expense, erect and maintain a "good fence" between its land and the Unger property. The club was also responsible for a road that ran through the conveyed tract, and it agreed to maintain it and guarantee Unger and all future property owners free use, or right of way, of the road.[5]

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[1] The Johnstown Tribune of December 23, 1885, calls the property owner Joseph Leahey; however, the deeds refer to him as Joseph Leckey.

[2] A perch is equivalent to a rod; therefore 160 square perches equals one acre.

[3] Deed, Joseph Leckey to Elias J. Unger, September 8, 1882, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 47, pp. 733-35.

[4] Tax Assessment Records, Croyle Township, Cambria County, 1882-83.

Despite his sale of four and one-third acres of the 103-3/8 acres the tax assessment rolls continued to list Unger's property holdings at 103 acres. The $1,000 tax value remained constant from the date of purchase until 1886. That year Unger cleared additional acreage, bringing the total cleared land to sixty acres; however, the tax value in 1886 decreased to $824. This tax value held until 1889, when the 103 acres, including fifty cleared acres, was revalued at $1,200. This value remained constant until 1892 when it was increased to $4,500. In 1895 the land was devalued to $4,000. After Unger's death the land was listed as part of his estate, with an 1898 devaluation to $3000. In 1901 the land was transferred from the Unger estate by purchase to D. E. Unger, who held the original 103 acres until 1909 when he conveyed the tract to Herman Haupt and the heirs of George B. Stineman for $17,500. Assessed tax value of the property was then $2500. Judging by the tax value of the land there is no documentary support for the "prominent member's" claim in the 1885 Tribune article that the land value had increased three-fold.[6]

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[5] Deed, Elias J. Unger, et. ux. to the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club, November 14, 1882, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 57, pp. 409-11. No additional information beyond the Tribune's December 23, 1885, article has been located about the internal quarrel among the club members regarding Unger's retention of the Leckey property. It seems reasonable to conclude that Unger's reselling the submerged acreage to the club ten weeks after his purchase would have satisfied the club's need to own the flooded land. The aforementioned report in 1885 of a "prominent member" may reflect desire to expand the club's property rather than an actual violation of a pre-purchase agreement by Unger.

[6] Tax Assessment Records, Croyle Township, Cambria County, 1883-93, 1895-1910. There are no tax assessment records for 1894. Deed, David E. Unger to Herman Haupt and the heirs of George B. Stineman, deceased, March 16, 1909, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 216, pp. 258-61.

Structural Development

A construction date for the Unger house, barn, and spring house has not been determined. The tax assessments do not reflect property improvements on the 103 acres; in fact, in 1886 the tax value of the land decreased from $1,000 to $824. During that same year, the 27½ acres co-owned with C. C. Hussey increased from $165 to $204 and 248 acres owned by the South Fork Club in Croyle Township increased from $1,488 to $1,500. An 1889 revaluation increased the value of Unger's 103 acres to $1,200 and the Unger-Hussey land to $220, while that of the fishing club remained the same.[7]

The house and dependencies were standing on May 31, 1889, as they show clearly in a photograph taken shortly after the flood (see fig. 1). The house is referred to in a June 4, 1889, article in the Pittsburgh Post. The article states, "Colonel Unger had gone to his farm, the house of which is only 200 yards from the big dam, to prepare the place for the summer visit of the club." The photograph confirms the house's proximity to the dam. The photographer, E. Walter Histed, whose studio was at 35 Fifth Avenue in Pittsburgh, stood at the end of the south abutment enabling him to photograph the exposed interior of the north abutment. A group of men posed for Histed at the brink of the north abutment. The wooden spillway bridge connecting the dam with a road on the north shore is in view. Unger's buildings are perched on the hill above the road. His house, with a gabled roof, is centered between the barn on the left (west) and the spring house on the right (east). The barn sits slightly higher up the hill than does the house. In 1984 only the stone foundation of the barn remains. The spring house was twice the size of the 1984 remains. The spring house's original stone foundation can still be found on-site. In front of the buildings a broad,

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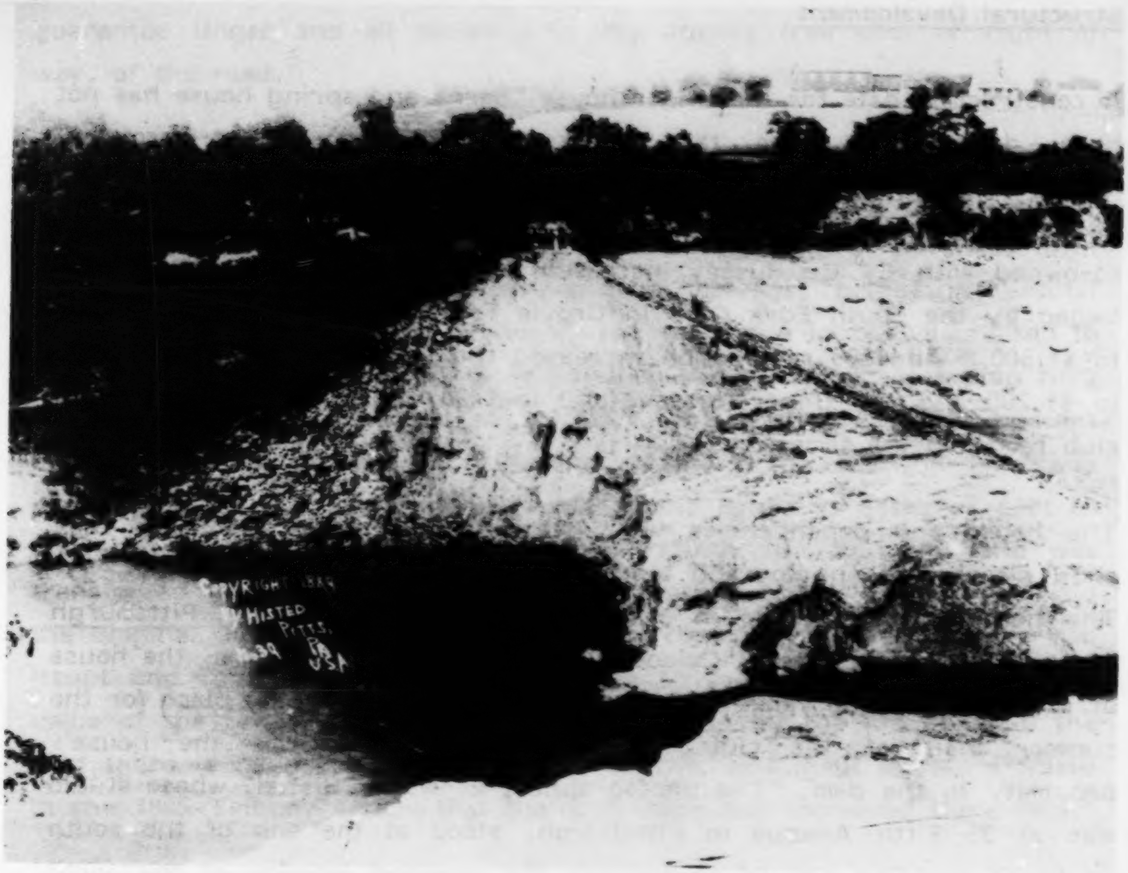
[7] Tax Assessment Records, Croyle Township, Cambria County, 1885, 1886, and 1889, and Unrau, HSR, Appendix N, pp. 194-98. Tax assessments for Unger's property are given in Appendix B of this report.



JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, MAY 31st, 1889.

LOSS FROM 10,000 TO 12,000 LIVES.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY HISTED. *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

1. Taken by E. Walter Histed looking generally north, this photograph shows the exposed interior of the north abutment of the South Fork Dam. In the upper right quadrant are the buildings associated with the Unger farm: barn, house, and spring house.

Photograph taken after May 31, 1889.

Courtesy of Pennsylvania Railroad Photographic Collection, Diasters, M.G. 185, Box 3, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

sloping meadow allowed a fine view of Lake Conemaugh and, across the lake, the clubhouse and summer "cottages" of the South Fork organization.[8]

A detail from a lantern slide by William H. Rau, a Philadelphia photographer, records a view similar to that of the Histed photograph (see fig. 2). Rau's photo catches the buildings at an angle, thus showing the west side of the house and barn; the west side of the spring house is somewhat obscured.[9]

The deeds, assessed tax values, and written biographical information about Unger provide no clues for the construction dates of the Unger House or outbuildings. Construction was completed before the flood as the photographic evidence shows a large, fully developed house and two large, well-built dependencies. Construction is best avoided during Pennsylvania's winter months; therefore the structures were undoubtedly completed before the winter of 1888. The land was purchased in September 1882; thus, the approaching winter made it too late to begin construction. Bracket construction dates of June 1883 to September 1888 can then be deduced. Unger was the South Fork Club's president in 1889 but more than likely assumed that position upon Benjamin Ruff's death in 1887. He also made the largest of his several land purchases, 109 acres and 54 perches, on May 5, 1887.

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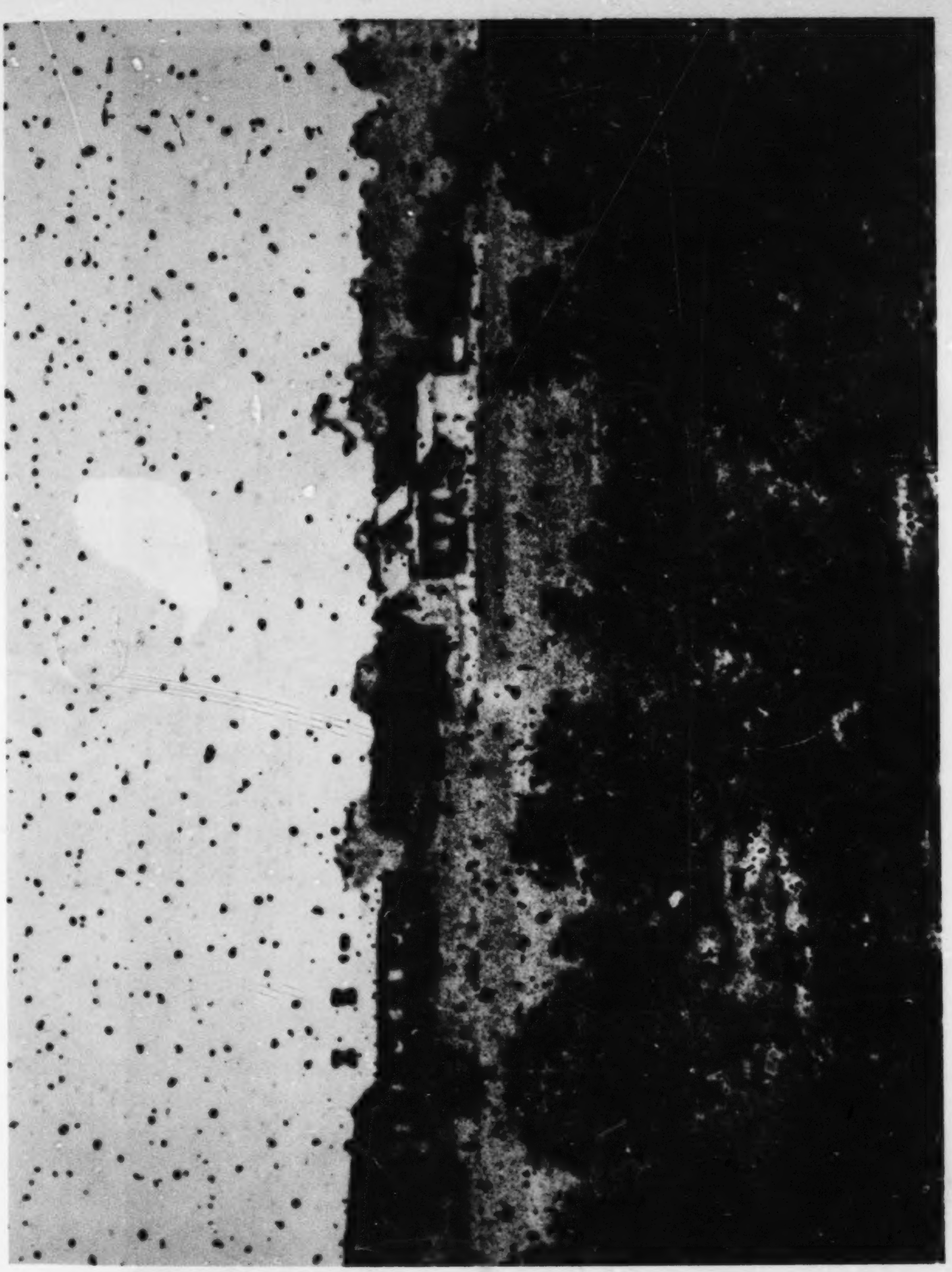
8. Photograph by E. Walter Histed, "Johnstown Flood, May 31, 1889, Loss from 10,000 to 12,000 Lives," Pennsylvania Railroad Photographic Collection, Disasters, M.G. 185, Box 3, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

9. Photograph by William H. Rau, Cambria County Public Library, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The detail of the lantern slide is included in the photograph section of this report. Given Unger's 1887 activities an hypothesis for an 1887 construction date is feasible, with 1886 as a possibility in preparation for expanding his land ownership. Two maps provide a general location of the Unger property. An 1889 copyrighted map by A. Y. Lee placed Unger's house farther above the dam than it actually was (see fig. 3). The second map from the _Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas of Cambria County_ labels E. J. Unger's property as well as other property holders on the north side of the lake (see fig. 4).

2. This photograph shows a detail of the lantern slide taken by William H. Rau. Looking north across the dam, the photograph shows (from left to right) the barn, house, and spring house of Elias Unger.

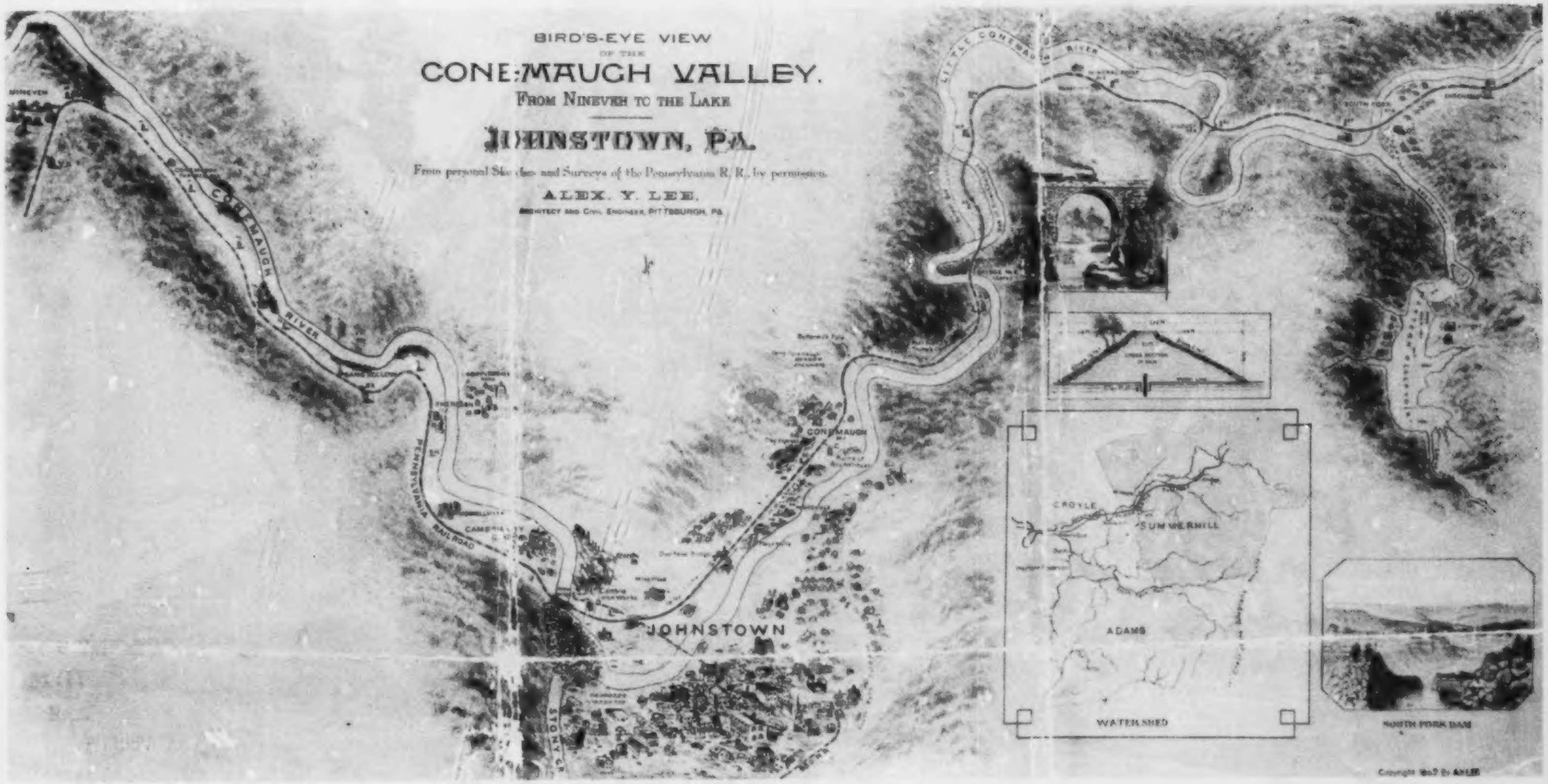
Photograph taken after May 31, 1889.

Courtesy of Cambria County Library, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.



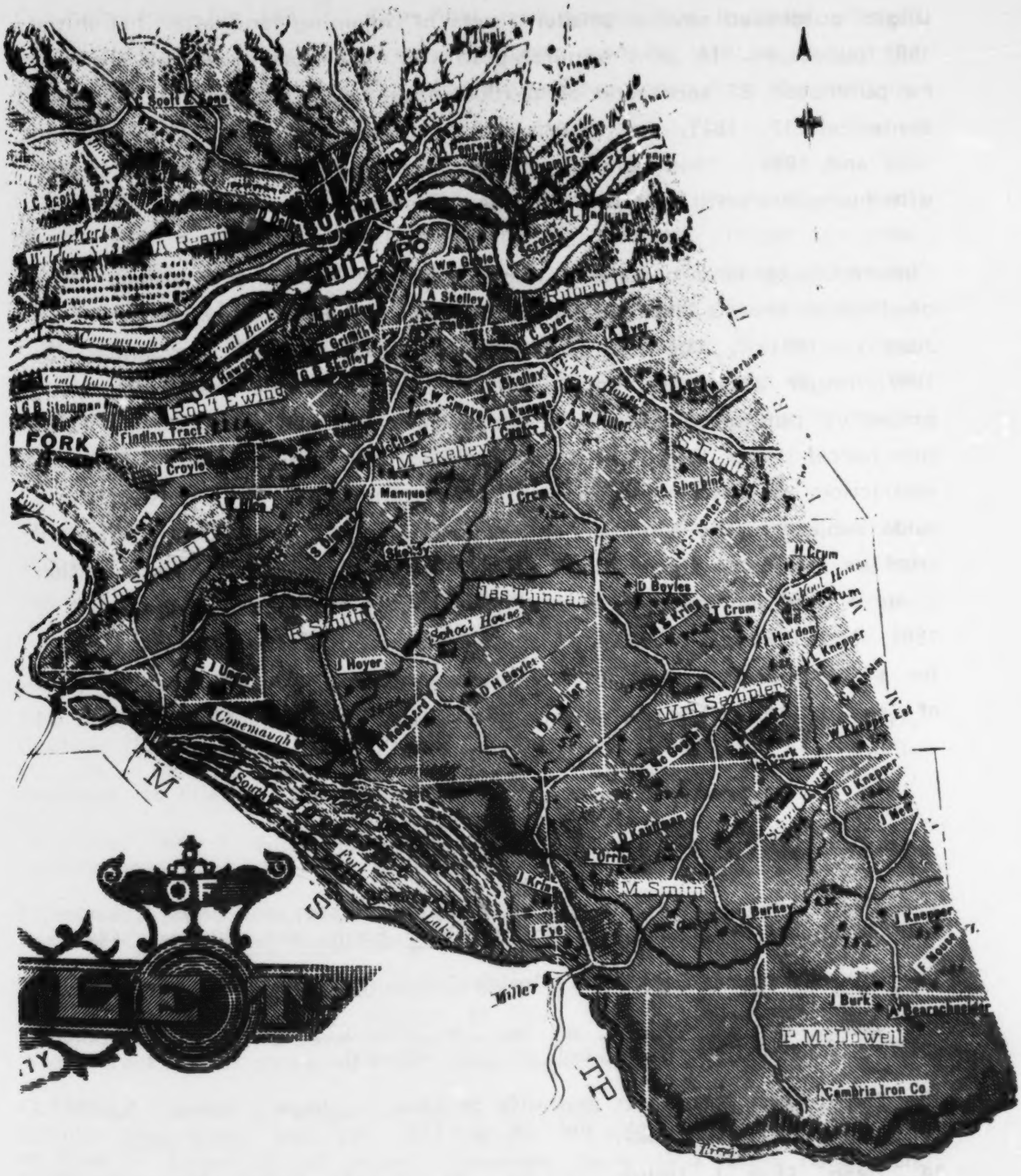
3. This 1889 map shows the location of "J. Unger" too far above the dam. The location should be just below the word "dam." However, the map is useful for the general relationship of Unger's property to the lake, club buildings, and south fork of the Conemaugh River.

Courtesy of The Library Company of Philadelphia.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW
OF THE
CONEMAUGH VALLEY.
FROM NINEVEH TO THE LAKE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
From personal Sketches and Surveys of the Pennsylvania R. R., by permission.
ALEX. Y. LEE,
ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER, PITTSBURGH, PA.
NINEVEH
CONEMAUGH
RIVER
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
CAMBRIA
JOHNSTOWN
CONEMAUGH
STONY CR.
LITTLE CONEMAUGH RIVER
SOUTH FORK
CROYLE
SUMMERHILL
ADAMS
WATERSHED
SOUTH FORK DAM
Copyright 1889 by A.Y.LEE

4. The Unger property is shown in a generally accurate manner on the map.

Courtesy of Caldwell, *Illustrated Historical Combination Atlas*, p. 151.



Subsequent Land Transactions

Unger purchased several smaller tracts of adjoining land after his initial 1882 purchase. In joint ownership with C. C. Hussey, a club member, he purchased 27 acres and 68 perches from Lewis and Amanda Orris on September 12, 1883, for $1,042.15.[10] Hussey died some time between 1883 and 1885. This parcel remained with Unger and, after his death, with his estate until 1906 when it was transferred to Junie Orris.[11]

The remaining land purchases were concluded without a co-owner. The deed books show a land purchase from John and Eve Rorabaugh for $1 on June 17, 1883.[12] The next purchases were made in 1887. On January 5, 1887, Unger added two acres and 57 perches to the east side of his property, purchased from Henry and Mary Burtnett for $500.[13] From this parcel Unger later sold a small section to John F. Fisher for $25. A restriction was written into Fisher's deed stating that "This conveyance is made subject to the condition and restriction that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold upon the premises hereby conveyed forever. This condition to be a condition annexed to and running with the land."[14] On April 4, 1887, Isaiah Moyers released and quit claimed 109 acres and 54 perches for $1. Apparently this quit claim arose because the property was part of an estate. The heirs of Wendel Moyers sold the 109 acres and 54 perches to Unger for $3,526.15 on May 5, 1887.[15] Six years later, on May 6, 1893, Unger bought 1 acre and 96 perches from William F. and Elizabeth Hice for $48.[16] The final land transaction involved a small parcel that Joshua and Roseannah Kauffman sold for $10 on August 1, 1895. This parcel borders the land Unger purchased from Burtnett on January 5, 1887.[17]

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[10] Deed, Lewis Orris and wife to C. Curtis Hussey and Elias J. Unger, September 12, 1883, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 50, pp. 444-45.

[11] Tax Assessment Records, Croyle Township, Cambria County, 1906.

[12] Deed, John Rorabaugh, et. ux., to Elias J. Unger, June 17, 1883, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 50, pp. 499-500.

[13] Deed, Henry Burtnett and wife to Elias J. Unger, January 5, 1887, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 58, p. 118.

[14] Deed, Elias J. Unger, et. ux., to John F. Fisher, November 23, 1891, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 90, pp. 119-20.

On August 1, 1895, Elias J. and Annie C. Unger invested at least $8,086.15 in a minimum of 216 acres and 107 perches. Unger also held the 27 acres and 68 perches with C. C. Hussey, deceased, originally purchased for $1,042.15.[18] The Ungers had sold slightly more than 4 acres and 128 perches for $217. In round figures, Unger paid an average of $37 per acre, from a low of $30 per acre for 1 acre and 96 perches from William F. and Elizabeth Hice to a high of $213 per acre for the 2 acres and 57 perches from Henry and Mary Burtnett.

Upon Unger's death in 1896 his wife, Annie C. Unger, inherited all the property with ownership conveyed through his will. All property, except the 27½ acres co-owned by Unger and Hussey, was sold by Mrs. Unger on April 1, 1901, to David E. Unger of South Fork for $14,000.[19] D. E.

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[15] Quit claim deed, Isaiah Moyers to Elias J. Unger, April 4, 1887, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 59, p. 113, and Deed, John Rorabaugh, et. ux., et. al. heirs and legal representatives of Wendel Moyer, deceased, to Elias J. Unger, May 5, 1887, ibid., pp. 114-17.

[16] Deed, Wm. F. Hice and wife to Elias J. Unger, May 6, 1893, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 89, p. 248.

[17] Deed, Joshua Kauffman, et. ux., to Elias J. Unger, August 1, 1895, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 104, p. 227.

[18] Some of the smaller parcels of land were not recorded in the tax assessment books. They appear to have simply been absorbed (or unaccounted for) into some of the larger tracts and conveyed with these larger tracts when conveyed from Unger ownership.

[19] Deed, Annie C. Unger to David E. Unger, April 1, 1901, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 131, pp. 535-37. The relationship of David E. to Elias J. Unger is not known; however, David is a family name from Elias' father and grandfather. Tax assessment records list David's address in several places in Pennsylvania and Ohio over a period of years. Tax Assessment Records, Cambria County, 1901-10.

Unger owned the property until March 16, 1909, when he sold two-thirds interest to Herman Haupt and one-third interest to the heirs of George B. Stineman for $17,500.[20] In 1911 the Unger name disappeared from the tax assessment records.

The 1910 tax assessment records reflect the conveyance of 109 acres from D. E. Unger to M. L. Nissley, but the Haupt and Stineman deeds are written clearly and these 109 acres were sold to Haupt and Stineman.[21] These two men probably sold the 109 acres to Nissley soon after their purchase and the tax records never accurately reflected the changes in ownership. The remaining portion of Haupt and Stineman holdings was traced since it was this land on which the Unger House was located.

George E. Flenner purchased four tracts of land from the Haupt and Stineman holdings on May 15, 16, and 18, 1911. Due to the number of heirs of George B. Stineman, the estate holding the property was held in twenty-one shares. Flenner paid a total of $5,541.72 for the lands Elias Unger originally purchased from Leckey, Rorabaugh, and Burtnett for $4,500.[22]

Flenner held the land less than a year before selling 78.9 acres to Jacob W. and Elizabeth Holsopple for $4,500 via conveyance of a deed dated April 6, 1912.[23] The Holsopples conveyed the same 78.9 acres for $1

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[20] Deed, David E. Unger to Herman Haupt, et. al., March 16, 1909, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 216., pp. 258-61.

[21] Tax Assessment Records, Cambria County, 1910.

[22] Deed, J. W. Stineman, et. al., to George E. Flenner, May 15, 1911, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 233, p. 395-97; Deed, Herman Haupt, et. ux., et. al., to George E. Flenner, May 16, 1911, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 234, pp. 366-68; and Deed, Ethyl J. Pringle, et. al. Gdn. of to George E. Flenner, May 18, 1911, Cambria County, Ibid., pp. 368-71.

[23] Deed, George E. Flenner, et. ux., to Jacob W. Holsopple, et. ux., April 6, 1912, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 244, p. 45.

"and other good and valuable considerations" to Robert E. and Lois M. Furlong by a deed dated October 4, 1950.[24] The Furlongs sold 30.4 acres to the United States of America for $75,000 on August 26, 1981.[25] The Unger House and dependencies were sold along with the thirty acres. Neither the deeds nor the tax records make a specific reference to houses, barns, and other improvements relating to the Unger House now managed by the National Park Service.

Utilization of the Property During the Twentieth Century

The data and conclusions in this section are based on information gathered in telephone interviews with Florence Meyers, Claire Templeton, Earl Walker, and Thomas Furlong, local residents in the vicinity of the Unger House.

George E. Flenner, who lived on another farm in Croyle Township, was the owner and absentee landlord of the former Unger farm during 1911-12, before selling the property to Jacob W. and Elizabeth Holsopple in April 1912. Apparently, the house, farm buildings, and property had not been maintained for some time, because the Holsopples immediately began hauling away large quantities of "junk" and accumulated debris and making improvements to the house and structures. The improvements were designed to make the former Unger property function as an operating family farm.

During the first two decades of Holsopple ownership a number of improvements were made to the house, a structure painted white with black trim. The original planks of the south porch of the house were replaced with concrete in 1914-15 after the planks had deteriorated. The original north porch, which was low and probably had three steps, was replaced by a new raised porch. Lattice work was placed around the north porch to keep animals out. A walkway led from the north porch to the outhouse. The basement of the house was improved with concrete, and the fireplace in the dining room was removed so that a stove could be installed. A hole was made in the ceiling to allow warm air from the stove to reach the rooms upstairs. Wainscotting in the dining room was removed and replaced with plaster. Further remodeling of the house was undertaken in the early 1930s, including regraining of a hall and stairs and a room in the southwest portion of the basement and construction of a bathroom in the northeast room of the basement. A septic tank was located southeast of the house. The Holsopples also made various improvements to the other structures on the property. A silo was constructed near the intersection of the existing barn and wagon or machine shed. The barn and wagon shed, which were connected in an L-shape, were painted red with white trim. The existing two-story spring house (larger than present foundations indicate) was improved to provide water for farm operations via an iron spigot and sink. Other structures on the property that the Holsopples may have added were a well house and a smoke house. A board fence was built around the barn yard, replacing an earlier barbed wire fence.

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[24] Deed, Jacob W. Holsopple, et. ux., to Robert E. Furlong, et. ux., October 4, 1950, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 625, p. 321.

[25] Deed, Robert E. Furlong and Lois M. Furlong to the United States of America, August 26, 1981, Cambria County Deed Book, Vol. 1086, pp. 820-21.

The Holsopples raised corn, oats, wheat, barley, and timothy hay, the latter being sold to local mines for mule feed. A large area toward the spring house was cleared and enriched with manure for a vegetable garden. The farm also featured apple and pear orchards, and a pig pen and chicken coop (both pre-Holsopple structures) were located above the barn. The Holsopples sold milk, butter, eggs, apple cider, and apple butter, and raised thoroughbred horses after purchasing a full-blooded stallion in Indiana or Iowa. Holsopple supplemented the family income by cutting crops for other farmers throughout the area.

It is interesting to note that persons associated with the former Unger farm during the early twentieth century thought little of the significance of the property and its relationship to the South Fork Dam and the Johnstown Flood. The pool of water near the dam, which was a sulphurous-smelling pond in summer, became an improvised ice skating rink in winter with local residents using lanterns to light the ice for night skating.

The Holsopples conveyed the property to Robert E. and Lois M. Furlong in October 1950. Robert was employed at the Bethlehem steel mills in Johnstown, and thus the Furlong family did not depend on the farm income for a living. Nevertheless, the Furlongs continued to engage in farm operations, particularly during the 1950s and early 1960s, raising such field crops as corn, oats, hay, and other grains for feed. Horses were used for field work until 1952 when a tractor was purchased. They also had cows, horses, and pigs, and at one point they had nearly 200 chickens. The spring house was used for cooling milk, and the area above the spring house was used as a slaughtering site.

Apparently, the old Unger House and its dependencies were in declining condition when the Furlongs moved to the property in 1950. They performed some interior redecorating in the house, such as wall papering and painting the exterior white with green trim. The structural condition of the house continued to deteriorate, however, and about 1957 the north porch was torn down. By 1969 the house was in such poor condition that the Furlongs purchased a mobile home, locating it in the large garden area between the house and spring house. They lived in the mobile home until August 1981, when they conveyed the 30.4-acre parcel to the United States government. During the 1969-81 period the abandoned house deteriorated at an accelerated pace, the east chimney crumbling in 1974-75 and the south porch being torn down at an undetermined date.

During the Furlong's tenure on the property, the farm outbuildings also deteriorated, particulary during the later years when active farm operations were deemphasized. Two chicken coop structures and a smoke house were demolished. Because of the deteriorating condition of the wagon shed, the Furlongs built a garage for their vehicles.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE AFTERMATH

A. Analysis and Demise of the Club

The South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club was composed of some of the most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh. In 1889 many of the members, some of whom would establish national or international reputations, were at the mid-point of their careers. Even though some of the members were influential beyond Pittsburgh, most of them were notable only in their hometown. Nevertheless, they did wield economic and political power in Pittsburgh. Many of the club members were business associates, while some were longtime friends. Several members had inherited wealth and some members were salaried. Educational backgrounds of the members covered the spectrum from medical school to self-educated. Of the sixty-one members in 1889, thirty-eight were officers, partners, or owners of business firms ranging from real estate to steel, seven were attorneys, and four were bankers.

Biographical references for some of the club members were found in the Dictionary of American Biography, certainly a reflection of the prominence and power of these individuals. Other biographies were found in references for Pennsylvania or Western Pennsylvania, while still others were never found except for a line in the Pittsburgh city directory. None of the biographical summaries for members mentioned an association with the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

After the flood most of the members tried to disassociate themselves from the club and generally avoided newspaper reporters. Club members, meeting in the home of Charles Clarke, voted to give 1,200 blankets to the victims, but otherwise to say nothing publicly. Eventually the club contributed an additional $6,000 as an organization. Andrew Carnegie, after a September 1889 visit to Johnstown, donated funds for a construction of a library without mentioning his membership.[1]

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[1] McCullough, The Johnstown Flood, pp. 239, 241, 254-55, 264, and Pittsburgh Post, June 3, 1889. The Carnegie Library now serves appropriately as the Johnstown Flood Museum, the Cambria County Library having moved to newer quarters.

Carnegie had been in Paris attending the World's Fair. During a meeting, called by Whitelaw Reid, Minister to France, for all Americans in Paris, on the Wednesday after the flood, Carnegie offered the following resolution:

> Resolved, That we send across the Atlantic to our brethern, overwhelmed by the appalling disaster at Johnstown, our most profound and heartfelt sympathy.
>
> Over their lost ones we mourn with them, and in every pang of all their misery we have our part. Resolved, That as American citizens we congratulate them upon and thank them for the numerous acts of noble heroism displayed under circumstances calculated to unnerve the bravest. Especially do we honor and admire them for the capacity shown for local self-government, upon which the ability of republican institutions depends, the military organizations sent from distant points to preserve order during the chaos that supervened having been returned to their homes as no longer required within forty-eight hours of the calamity. In these few hours the civil power recreated and asserted itself and resumed sway without the aid of counsel from distant authorities, but solely by and from the inherent power which remains in the people of Johnstown themselves.

Carnegie concluded by thanking Reid for chairing the meeting and a copy of the resolution was telegraphed to the mayors of Johnstown, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. Other speeches were made and 40,000 francs were pledged. Carnegie did acknowledge his membership in the club.[2]

Companies owned by members contributed, as did the individual members, to the various relief funds quickly established throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1890 the Report of the Secretary of the Flood Relief Commission and the Johnstown Flood: Report of the Citizen's Relief Committee of Pittsburgh included lists of contributors with the published reports. Individual contributions ranged from $15 to $1,000, with about half the club members not mentioned on the donations lists.[3]

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[2] Willis Fletcher Johnson, History of the Johnstown Flood (New York, 1889), pp. 262-63.

[3] List of contributors who were associated with the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club as per Johnstown Flood: Report of the Citizen's Relief Committee of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, 1890), pp. 31-65.

Most, but not all, club members hid behind a wall of material wealth and presumed power. Several members, however, did render personal service and gave more than money. Reuben Miller, H. C. Frick, Henry Phipps, and S. S. Marvin were named to the Pittsburgh Relief Committee early on the morning of June 1. Frick and Phipps may have contributed only their names, but Miller and Marvin worked ceaselessly in the aid of the flood victims. John A. Harper was mentioned in a long list of names in which the treasurer of the relief committee acknowledged their "prompt and generous aid." Marvin was chairman of the subcommittee on supplies for the committee. Rallying swiftly the relief workers under his charge, he had the first train rolling to Johnstown at 4:30 Saturday afternoon. The

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3. (cont.)

D. W. C. Bidwell	$100
Carnegie Bros. & Co.	$5,000
Carnegie, Phipps & Co.	$5,000
Charles J. Clarke	$1,000
W. T. Dunn	$15
Mrs. Daniel Euwer	$100
A. French Spring Co. (possibly French himself gave $500 of the $1,000)	$1,000
H. C. Frick Coke Co.	$5,000
John A. Harper	$30
A. V. Holmes	$25
Joseph Horne & Co.	$1,000
C. G. Hussey & Co.	$1,000
Lewis Irwin	$200
Knox & Reed	$400
W. W. Lawrence & Co.	$100
Jesse H. Lippincott	$1,000
T. Mellon & Sons	$1,000
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin	$1,000
Moorhead, McCleane & Co.	$1,000
William Mullins	$300
Myers, Shinkle & Co.	$100
O. McClintock & Co.	$100
McCord & Co.	$100
James McGregor	$100
S. McKee & Co.	$100
D. C. Phillips	$50
Rea Bros. & Co.	$100
W. B. Scaife & Sons	$200
J. M. Schoonmaker Coke Co.	$1,000
Frank Semple	$50
M. B. Suydam & Co.	$200
Benjamin Thaw	$50
Elias J. Unger	$500
Joseph Woodwell	$200
Joseph Woodwell & Co.	$200

Report of the Secretary of the Flood Relief Commission Appointed to Distribute the Funds Contributed for the Relief of Sufferers in Pennsylvania, by the Flood of May 31st, and June 1st, 1889 (Harrisburg, 1890), p. 28, in R.G. 25, Box 1, "Special Commissions, Report of Johnstown Flood Relief Commission, 1890," Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. G. W. Huff of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, contributed $100 to the Governor's Fund. The middle initial may or may not be a typographical error; it is George Franklin Huff of Greensburg who was a club member. Whether coincidental or purposeful, it is ironic to note that the Pittsburgh report was printed by Myers, Shinkle & Co., a printing and stationery firm owned by club member E. A. Myers.

train could go no further than Sang Hollow; thus, the supplies were transported by hand carts and manual labor the remaining four miles. Robert Pitcairn's crews were out repairing the railroad connecting Johnstown with the rest of the world. Soon the trains carried supplies and workmen into the disaster area and returned to Pittsburgh carrying homeless survivors.[4]

Marvin's subcommittee on supplies published its complete report in the February 13, 1890, edition of the Pittsburgh Dispatch (see Appendix C of this report). The subcommittee organized Pittsburgh merchants and volunteers on Saturday, June 1; by 3 p.m. on Sunday afternoon three train loads of assistance had been sent to the disaster area. The committee forwarded tools, provisions, hospital supplies, coffins, and workmen. During the first ten days of the emergency it sent the equivalent of 24,000 two-pound loaves of bread daily into Johnstown.[5]

While Marvin supervised the procurement and shipping of supplies, Reuben Miller assumed control of the general management of the Pittsburgh committee ". . . to which they gave not only their names but their personal services day and night." Marvin and Miller were also appointed by the governor to the Flood Relief Commission, the Pittsburgh committee concentrating its efforts at Johnstown while the governor's commission worked statewide.[6]

General Daniel H. Hastings, adjutant general of Pennsylvania, brought in militia units for guard and clean-up duty. Careful to leave the actual control of Johnstown in civilian hands, Hastings coordinated the various relief committees' activities, including the Pittsburgh Relief Committee. Once the telegraph lines were repaired communication was considerably eased. Hastings' assistant commissary general in charge of the distribution of supplies in the Johnstown area, Colonel J. L. Spangler, wired his supply needs directly to Marvin. On June 15 Spangler telegraphed, "I have much bread stole [sic] today. Need sugar, ground coffee, onions -- I have not yet received onions, cheese, pepper & canned goods ordered on the 12 of June." The next day Spangler again wired Marvin, "Send as per understanding. 100 barrels Hams and shoulders, 50 barrels sugar, 1,000 Gals syrup in quart tins, 200 boxes cheese, 400 cases assorted canned vegetables, 2,000 cans corned beef in 2 pound cans." Other telegrams noted the receipt of the requested foodstuffs.[7]

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[4] Johnstown Flood: Report of the Citizen's Relief Committee, pp. 2-5, 8-9, 25.

[5] In addition to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, February 13, 1890, the newspaper article was included in Reuben Miller's scrapbook of undated newspaper clippings about the Johnstown Flood relief committee in the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. The complete article may be seen in Appendix C.

[6] Report of the Secretary of the Flood Relief Commission, pp. 6, 17.

Marvin was in direct communication with Hastings as was Reuben Miller. In a telegram sent from Pittsburgh on June 25, Miller wired Hastings, "Expect to leave tonight on No twenty which should pass through Johnstown about five thirty tomorrow morning. Please have report and suggestions for future government of work in writing of course we would be glad to meet you if not too early for your convenience. . . " (see Appendix D of this report). Miller did see first hand some of the damage in the valley. How often he was in Johnstown, in addition to the morning of June 26, is not known, but James B. Scott, chairman of the Pittsburgh committee and civilian director of Johnstown, issued Miller a pass on June 6, 1889, allowing him unlimited access in the controlled disaster area.[8]

Marvin also saw the damage in Johnstown on at least one occasion, as reported by the Johnstown newspaper on July 9. The article stated:

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[7] Handwritten copies of telegrams sent from and received at General Daniel H. Hastings' headquarters in Johnstown, M.G. 145, Box 2, Daniel H. Hastings Papers, "General Correspondence, March 1, 1889 , July 30, 1889," Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

[8] Ibid., Telegram, Miller to Hastings; and Reuben Miller, Scrapbook, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

> S. S. Marvin, member of the Governor's Commission, arrived here from Pittsburgh yesterday and remained several hours with Governor [sic] Hastings. He was accompanied by a committee of Chicago citizens who had with them about $30,000 of a relief fund. They intended turning the money over to the Johnstown Finance Committee, but decided to wait the action of the committee at Cresson today. The members of the Committee accompanied Mr. Marvin to Cresson last evening.[9]

Miller was sought out by a Pittsburgh newspaper reporter after the release of the state Flood Commission Report. There was no mention of an association with the South Fork Club or the dam in the article. The reporter requested Miller to clarify some items in the report:

> Reuben Miller was the only member of the Commission in Pittsburgh last evening and when seen at his residence in the East End and asked to explain the report more fully he said:
>
> The $2,400,000 expended at Johnstown was paid out in cash to the sufferers and for houses, household goods, provisions, clothing and every conceivable article which are considered necessaries of life in civilized communities. The office expenses at Harrisburg and the general expenses include clerk hire, stationery, etc. The $40,000 for the hospital is entirely separate. Messrs. Scott, Reeves and myself were appointed a committee to superintend the erection of the hospital. We intend to place in the hospital a memorial tablet as a tribute to all the people who contributed.
>
> Part of the money included in the $22,000 item, is for tombstones which we will have placed at the heads of the graves of those victims which were identified with the name, age, etc., inscribed thereon. They will be patterned after those used by the Government in soldiers' cemeteries. The balance of it was used to pay off one bill of $6,000 for houses, morgue expenses, and a variety of bills which had not been presented before.
>
> The Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company will pay the annuities to the orphans on the annuity plan of the English Government, and will pay 3½ per cent compound interest on the money. There are 322 orphans at present, and it is claimed that probably half a dozen are not yet born, if the sworn statements of the mothers are correct. We have calculated so that when the last child becomes 16 years of age the last cent of principal and interest will have been paid out.

---

[9] Johnstown Daily Tribune, July 9, 1889.

> Mr. Kremer has not been working under a stated salary, and I do not know how much he will be paid, but he will be paid out of the $70,000 remaining. We expect to place the full statement of the work of the Commission in the archives at Harrisburg.[10]

Club members avoided public acknowledgement of their association with the club. A direct encounter with the anger of the Johnstown and Conemaugh Valley inhabitants was best avoided as illustrated by a photograph (see fig. 5). In Grandview Cemetery, created for the flood dead, were five wooden headboards marking the burial sites of Jennie A. Swank, born July 26, 1857; Maud Swank, born August 25, 1878; Suzie Swank, born in 1881; Edna Swank, born September 9, 1886; and Sammy P. Swank, born December 7, 1884. A sixth board stood at the head of the line:

Family of
N. J. SWANK
Wife and 4 children
DROWNED
by the
South-fork
FISHING
&
HUNTING
CLUB
May 31, 1889

"South-fork FISHING & HUNTING CLUB" stood out in bold prominent lettering. N. J. Swank of Napoleon Street, Johnstown, blamed the club for the deaths of his family.[11]

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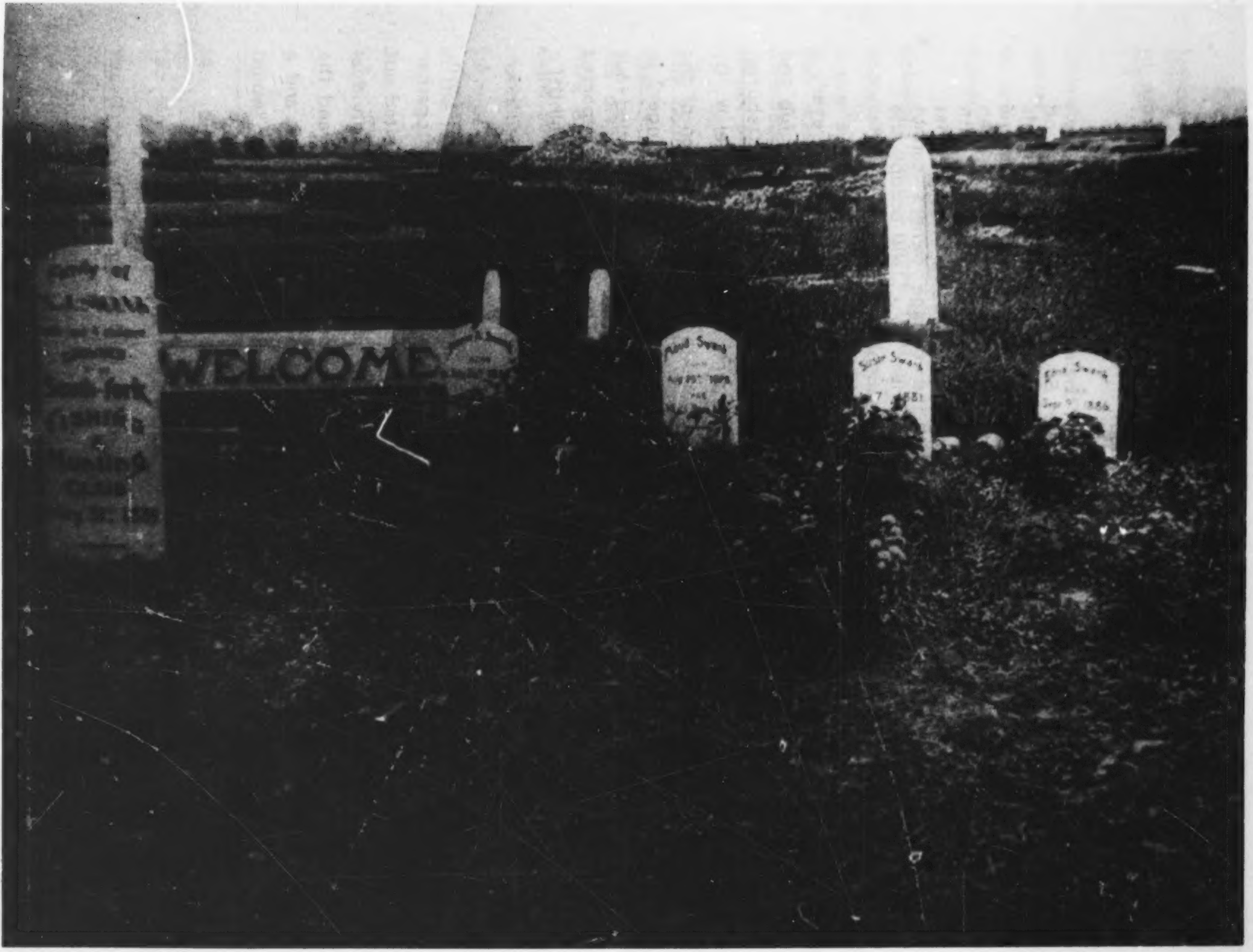
[10] Reuben Miller, Scrapbook, undated newspaper article.

[11] Photograph of Swank family, Grandview Cemetery, from the collection of Irving L. London, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. The photographer and date of the photo are unknown. When London's photograph was copied Sammy Swank's headboard was cropped out.

5. This photograph shows the N.J. Swank family burial plots at Grandview Cemetery in Johnstown.

Photograph taken after May 31, 1889.

Courtesy of Irving J. London Collection.


WELCOME

The fear of lawsuits provided a major reason for the club members' collective reticence. James H. Walker, a newspaper reporter, wrote in his book published the year of the flood:

> It is now rumored that the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club is a thing of the past. No one admits his membership and it is doubtful if outside the cottage owners one could find more than half a dozen members in this city. Even some of the cottage owners will repudiate their ownership until it is known whether or not legal action will be taken against them. . . . It is certain that the cottage owners cannot repudiate their ownership. None of them. . . . will occupy the houses this summer.[12]

Elias Unger was the proposed object of three suits. Jacob J. Strayer, a Johnstown lumber dealer, initiated a suit for $70,000 against the club and another one against Unger according to the June 20, 1891, Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette. When asked about Unger's connection, Colonel W. D. Moore, Strayer's attorney, replied, "we want to settle the question of the individual liability of the members of the club, and the colonel [Unger] is the most convenient man in the organization." Unger was singled out because of his residence in Cambria County. The same article reported that Unger had been named in a $50,000 liability suit but the plaintiff's name was not known. (See Appendix E of this report.)[13]

The publicity about Strayer's suit stirred up feelings in Johnstown, resulting in a subscription fund for merchants wishing to band together for legal action. However, the Pittsburgh Commercial Dispatch pointed out that previous attorneys had refused the cases because individual negligence could not be proven. B. F. Ruff, founder of the club and the member responsible for the repairs, was dead. Unger as president and a county resident was the next obvious target, but Unger's assets "would only pay a very small proportion of loss." (see Appendix F of this report.)[14]

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[12] James Herbert Walker, The Johnstown Horror, or, Valley of Death (Philadelphia, 1889), pp. 382-83.

[13] Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, June 20, 1891.

Ultimately, the merchants raised a mere $280 and eventually dropped the matter. Strayer did pursue his case against the club, but it never came to trial because of the club's insolvency in 1891, a change of venue, numerous delays, and Strayer's bankruptcy in 1898.[15]

Several lawsuits were filed against the club, but none of them were successful. Personal negligence would have been almost impossible to prove against individual members for they had no reason to doubt the dam was not structurally sound. The unprecedented rainfall in the Conemaugh Valley watershed in May 1889 was interpreted by the courts as an act of Providence.

The South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club disbanded soon after the flood. Realistically there was no possibility of continuing the organization after the disaster. The club's land was sold to several groups. The South Fork Branch Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, built an eight mile feeder line through the dry lake bed and gap in the dam. The clubhouse and a dozen cottages were taken over for a sanitarium at the turn of the century, and later the town of St. Michaels, situated mainly in the lake bed, grew up around the clubhouse and cottages.[16]

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[14] Ibid., July 21, 1891.

[15] Shappee, "A History of Johnstown," pp. 413-14.

[16] Unrau, HSR, pp. 150-53 covers the demise of the club. McCullough, Johnstown Flood, pp. 238-68 concludes his book with the reactions of the survivors and the club members and the trail of lawsuits. Shappee, "A History of Johnstown," pp. 412-16, details the lawsuits against both the club and railroad and the sale of the club's property.

Biographical Sketches of Club Members

Edward Jay Allen

In 1888-89 Allen was listed as Chairman, Board of Viewers, Municipal Hall in Pittsburgh. He was born in New York City on April 27, 1830. After serving as a colonel in the Civil War he settled in Pittsburgh and became one of the organizers of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.[17]

D. W. C. Bidwell

Bidwell headed the firm of D. W. C. Bidwell and Company, general agents for the DuPont Powder Company in 1888-89. The firm sold dynamite, high explosives, and blasting powder used in mining coal and iron ore.[18]

James W. Brown

Brown was serving as secretary and treasurer of Hussey, Howe and Company, Steel Works, Ltd., in 1889. Born in Pittsburgh in 1844, he participated in the iron and steel industries, and became vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company and a trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, 58th Congress, serving from 1903 to 1905, but declined to run for re-election in 1904.[19]

Hilary B. Brunot

Brunot was listed as an attorney in 1888-89. No other information was found on Brunot in biographical files or reference sources except the 1888-89 city directory.

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[17] City Directory, 1888-89, and George I. Reed, Century Cyclopedia of History and Biography of Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1904), II, 111-14. The function of the Board of Viewers was similar to the more recent Department of Public Works, overseeing, for instance, zoning and street repairs.

[18] City Directory, 1888-89, and Pennsylvania Historical Review, p. 99.

[19] City Directory, 1888-89, and Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961 (Washington, 1961).

John Caldwell, Jr.

In the 1888-89 city directory several John Caldwells are listed. The most logical entry lists Caldwell as treasurer of the Philadelphia Company, a firm working with natural gas. McCullough, in his The Johnstown Flood, included Caldwell among bank directors.[20]

Andrew Carnegie

The 1888-89 city directory lists Carnegie's business association as Carnegie Brothers and Company, with his residence at 5 West 51st Street, New York City. Born in Scotland in 1835, Carnegie immigrated with his family to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, now part of Pittsburgh, in 1848. His first employment was as a $1.20-a-week bobbin boy in a textile factory. A year later he became a telegraph messenger for $2.50 per week. Soon becoming associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, he advanced through a succession of jobs with the railroad between 1853 and 1865 until achieving the superintendency of the Pittsburgh Division. In 1865 Carnegie left the railroad to establish the Keystone Bridge Company and pursue investments in oil and railroad securities. In 1873, at the age of 38, he began concentrating his interests in steel. Henry Clay Frick joined Carnegie in 1882 and subsequently was appointed as chairman of Carnegie Brothers, Ltd. in 1889. Carnegie believed in distributing the surplus portion of his amassed wealth for the improvement and benefit of mankind. The Carnegie Company was sold to the United States Steel Corporation in 1901.[21]

John Weakley Chalfant

Associated with Spang, Chalfant and Company, Chalfant was involved in the Etna Iron Works and vice-president of the Peoples National Bank in 1889. Born December 13, 1847, in Allegheny County,

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[20] City Directory, 1888-89, and McCullough, Johnstown Flood, p. 59.

[21] City Directory, 1888-89, and Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., Dictionary of American Biography, 10 vols, 7 supps., (New York), II, 499-505 (hereinafter referred to as DAB).

Pennsylvania, he died on December 28, 1898, in Pittsburgh. Chalfant's business career began with Zug, Lindsay and Company, an iron and steel manufacturing firm. In 1854 Chalfant joined Spang and Company, ironmasters and pioneer manufacturers of wrought iron tubing. After the retirement of the senior partners in 1858 the firm's name was changed to Spang, Chalfant and Company. This firm became one of the largest producers of steel tubing in the United States. Chalfant served on the boards of directors for a number of banks and railway companies.[22]

George H. Christy

Christy was listed as an attorney in the 1888-89 city directory. No other biographical information on him was located.

Charles John Clarke

The 1888-89 city directory does not list a business association for Clarke, but it does give an office address on Fourth Avenue. Born in Pittsburgh in 1833, he was a member of Clarke and Company with interests in transportation. The firm dissolved in 1874 and Clarke retired from active business. Clarke had inherited property and had investments in real estate, railroads, and securities. He engaged in a number of humanitarian and philanthropic activities. The Clarke, Semple, and Thaw families were related. Charles J. Clarke was the father of Louis Semple Clarke.[23]

Louis Semple Clarke

There is no listing for Louis Clarke in the city directory for 1881-82, 1884-85, or 1888-89. Born in Pittsburgh on August 23, 1866, Clarke lived until January 17, 1960. Clarke was a partner in Sommers, Fitter and Clarke of Pittsburgh, a wholesale house for machine and hardware supplies. With a practical bent for automotive engineering and manufacturing, Clarke developed a spark plug for use in gasoline engines in 1896. In 1897 he helped form the Pittsburgh Motor Vehicle Company, later called the Autocar Company, of which he was president and chief engineer. In 1901 he perfected the design for and built the first drive-shaft automobile in the United States, and he also introduced the first oil circulating system. During World War I Clarke developed and produced aerial depth bombs for anti-submarine warfare. Clarke's mechanical abilities were apparent early on when he piloted his electric catamaran across the waters of Lake Conemaugh.[24]

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[22] City Directory, 1888-89; National Cyclopedia of American Biography, Being the History of the United States, 50 vols, Reprint (Ann Arbor, 1967), XXII, 446.

[23] City Directory, 1888-89, and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography (New York, 1914-67), XVII, 296-97.

A. C. Crawford

There is no listing of Crawford in the 1888-89 city directory. The 1884-85 directory, however, lists an Alex C. Crawford, attorney. The Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania was the only biographical work referencing an A. C. Crawford. Listed as Alexander C. Crawford, he was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, graduated from Princeton in 1874, received a law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. The reference does not include his residence, but does state that Crawford returned to Armstrong County in 1888 and spent the remainder of his life there.[25]

William T. Dunn

Organized in 1867 William T. Dunn and Company sold building supplies with sewer pipe, drains, and cements included in the inventory. Dunn was associated with this firm in 1889.[26]

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[24] National Cyclopedia, XLIX, 453, and McCullough, Johnstown Flood, p. 43.

[25] Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania (Chicago, 1903), II, 939.

[26] City Directory, 1888-89, and Pennsylvania Historical Review, p. 217.

Cyrus Elder

An attorney and chief counsel for the Cambria Iron Company, Elder was Johnstown's only member of the club at the time of the flood, having acquired Daniel J. Morrell's membership at his death in 1885.[27]

John King Ewing

Ewing was associated with Ewing and Byers, a company involved in real estate and loans in 1888-89.[28]

Aaron French

French was chairman of the A. French Spring Company, manufacturers of railroad, elliptic and spiral springs, in 1888-89. Born in Wadsworth, Ohio, on March 23, 1823, French learned blacksmithing as a trade. During the 1850s he superintended blacksmithing shops for railroad companies in Ohio and Wisconsin. In 1862 French moved to Pittsburgh and formed a partnership with Calvin Wells, producing the first steel springs for railroad cars. In thirty years the company increased from 10 to 300 employees. A notation in French's biography points out that he carried on philanthropic work so quietly that the full extent of his activities was not known. He died on March 24, 1902.[29]

Henry Clay Frick

Associated with the H. C. Frick Coke Company in 1888-89, Frick was born on December 19, 1849. Initially employed as a bookkeeper in a Pittsburgh distillery, Frick kept his job while using an inheritance from his grandfather to establish the Frick and Company coke ovens. Carnegie bought stock in Frick's company; in turn Frick bought an

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27. McCullough, Johnstown Flood, p. 253.

28. City Directory, 1888-89.

29. City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, IV, 23-24.

interest in Carnegie Brothers and Company. Despite differing opinions about the management of labor problems, Frick was appointed chairman of Carnegie Brothers in 1889. By 1889 the H. C. Frick Coke Company was capitalized at $5 million with 11,000 employees. Frick and Andrew W. Mellon were friends and travelled to Europe together. Frick died on December 2, 1919.[30]

A. G. Harmes

The 1888-89 city directory lists Harmes as associated with the Harmes Machinery Depot, producers of engine boilers and sawmill machinery.

John A. Harper

Assistant cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh in 1888-89, John A. Harper, was born in 1839, the son of John Harper. The father was president of the Bank of Pittsburgh and was a founder and president of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. The son, John A., served as assistant cashier in the bank. Upon his father's death in 1891, John A. succeeded him as president of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.[31]

Henry Holdship

Associated with Holdship and Irwin, American Oil Works, in 1888-89, Holdship (1833-87) returned to Pittsburgh and became associated with mining interests after an early career in banking. In 1863 Holdship and his brother formed a partnership as operators in the new oil fields. In 1865 the firm was reorganized as Holdship and Irwin with his brother-in-law, Lewis Irwin. Holdship retired from active business in 1886. A patron of the arts, he helped found the Art Society of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Orchestra.[32]

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[30] City Directory, 1888-89; DAB, IV, 29-30; and McCullough, Johnstown Flood, pp. 58-59.

[31] City Directory, 1888-89, and Erasmus Wilson, Standard History of Pittsburg (Chicago, 1898), p. 1,020.

Durbin Horne

Associated with Joseph Horne and Company, retail and wholesale dry goods, in 1888-89, Horne was born in 1854. He worked in his father's store, Joseph Horne and Company, after graduation from Yale in 1876. Admitted as a partner in 1882, Horne eventually became president of the mercantile business. C. B. Shea was also a member of the firm.[33]

George Franklin Huff

Huff is not listed in the city directories for 1881-82, 1884-85, or 1888-89. Born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1842, Huff died in Washington, D.C., in 1912. He entered the banking business in 1862 at Altoona, and subsequently formed his own bank of Lloyd, Huff and Company in Greensburg with several branch banks in other towns. The bank closed during the Panic of 1873 but paid off its indebtedness with full interest. Huff was also elected president of the Farmers National Bank of Greensburg and retained his position after its reorganization as the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh. He was active in the coke and coal industries and in railroads, natural gas, and other utilities. In 1890 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives serving in that body until declining renomination in 1910.[34]

Lewis Irwin

A business address for Irwin is listed on Fifth Avenue, but no company affiliation is given in the city directory for 1888-89. Irwin was the brother-in-law of Henry Holdship and was a partner in Holdship and Irwin.

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[32] City Directory, 1888-89, and George T. Fleming, History of Pittsburgh and Environs (New York, 1922), VI, 188-89.

[33] City Directory, 1888-89, and John W. Jordan, A Century and a Half of Pittsburgh and her People (New York, 1908), III, 375.

[34] National Cyclopedia, XXIV, 110.

Philander Chase Knox

Associated with the law firm of Knox and Reed in 1888-89, Knox (1853-1921) was active in legal affairs and government service throughout his life. In 1875 Knox was admitted to the bar in Allegheny County. After two years as an assistant U.S. District Attorney for western Pennsylvania, he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed. Knox played a major role in preparing the Carnegie Steel Company for its sale to the United States Steel Corporation. From 1901 to 1921 he served as Attorney General of the United States under his long-time friend, President William McKinley, was elected twice to the U.S. Senate, and served as Secretary of State under President William Howard Taft. When not engaged in public service Knox maintained his law practice.[35]

Frank B. Laughlin

The city directory for 1888-89 gives Laughlin's business association as secretary of the Solar Carbon and Manufacturing Company.

John Jacob Lawrence

Associated with W. W. Lawrence and Company, paint and color manufacturers, in 1888-89, Lawrence (1827-1903) merged the paint manufacturing firm with another to form Suydam, Lawrence and Company which later became the M.B. Suydam Company. M. B. Suydam was a South Fork club member.[36]

John G. A. Leishman

Listed as assistant chairman of Carnegie Brothers and Company, Ltd., Leishman was residing in Sewickly, Pennsylvania, in 1888-89.

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[35] City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, V, 478-479.

[36] City Directory, 1888-89, and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, II, 597.

Born in 1857, he grew up in an orphanage and started his career as an office boy with Schoenberger and Company, remaining with this company for twelve years while learning the iron and steel business. At that time he formed the steel brokerage firm of Leishman and Snyder. Leishman became associated with Andrew Carnegie, when Carnegie employed his brokerage firm to obtain steel orders. Leishman dissolved his partnership in 1886 in favor of joining the Carnegie steel empire. He later became president of the Carnegie Steel Company, a position he left in 1897 to serve as minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland under President McKinley. The remainder of his public life was devoted to diplomatic service: minister to Turkey, the first ambassador to Turkey, and ambassadorships to Italy and Germany.[37]

Jesse H. Lippincott

Lippincott headed the Banner Baking Powder firm in 1888-89.[38]

Sylvester Stephen Marvin

Assocaited with S.S. Marvin and Company, wholesale cracker bakers and manufacturers of pancake flour, in 1888-89, Marvin later helped to organize the National Biscuit Company (Nabisco) and found the Pennsylvania Chocolate Company.[39]

Frank T. McClintock
Oliver McClintock
Walter L. McClintock

The three brothers, with their father, established O. McClintock and Company in 1861, and Frank, Oliver, and Walter were still affiliated with the company in 1888-89. Their mercantile house sold carpets, furniture, and upholstery.[40]

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[37] City Directory, 1888-89; DAB, VI, 155; and McCullough, Johnstown Flood, p. 61.

[38] City Directory, 1888-89.

[39] City Directory, 1888-89, and Percy F. Smith, Memory's Milestones, 1848-1919 (Private printing, 1918), pp. 61-62.

James S. McCord

The 1888-89 city directory lists McCord's business as McCord and Company, wholesale hatters.

James McGregor

No logical business association is listed in the 1888-89 city directory. The 1884-85 city directory lists several James McGregors, the most logical entry being Major James McGregor, an attorney.

W. A. McIntosh

There is no similar listing in the 1888-89 city directory. William A. McIntosh, president of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, is listed in the 1884-85 city directory.

H. Sellers McKee

The city directory for 1888-89 lists McKee as president of the First National Bank of Birmingham and president of McKee Brothers.

Andrew W. Mellon

Mellon (1855-1937) met both Andrew Carnegie and H. C. Frick through his father, Thomas Mellon, who had established the banking house of T. Mellon and Sons. In 1882 the firm's ownership transferred to Andrew. The Mellons were particularly shrewd in assessing new ideas and loaning venture capital for the growing industrialization of Pittsburgh. At one time Mellon was on the board of directors of more than sixty corporations. He was involved in banking, aluminum, steel, oil, construction, and bridge building companies. In addition to Carnegie and Frick, Mellon was a personal friend of Philander Knox. Mellon served as Secretary of the

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[40] City Directory, 1888-89, and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, XXV, 491.

Treasury under Presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge and retained that post for part of Herbert Hoover's administration. He served one year as Ambassador to Great Britain. Having acquired one of the world's greatest private art collections, Mellon established and endowed the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.[41]

Reuben Miller

Miller, Metcalf and Parkin, Crescent Steel Works, was Miller's business association according to the 1888-89 city directory.

Max K. Moorhead

The 1888-89 city directory listed Moorhead as president of Moorhead-McCleane Company, Soho Iron Works.

William Mullens

No listing could be found in the city directory under the spelling "Mullens." An alternative spelling of "Mullins" shows employment as purchasing agent for the Pennsylvania Company. This listing appears in directories for 1881-82, 1884-85, and 1888-89. It is not known if this is the correct Mullins/Mullens. A William Mullins contributed $300 to the Pittsburgh Relief Committee according to the committee's report.

Edwin A. Meyers

The business association for Meyers in 1888-89 was listed as Myers, Shinkle and Company, printers, stationers, bookbinders.

H. P. Patton

Henry B. Patton was listed in the 1888-89 city directory as being associated with A & D H Chambers, manufacturers of window glass.

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[41] City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, Supp. 2, pp. 446-51.

Duncan Clinch Phillips

The 1888-89 city directory listed only Phillips' residence with no business association. From 1865 to 1886 Phillips manufactured window glass under the name Phillips and Company.[42]

Henry Phipps, Jr.

Phipps (1839-1930) was Chairman, Carnegie Brothers and Company, steelworks, in 1888-89. In 1845 after the Phipps family moved from Philadelphia to Allegheny they were next door neighbors of the Carnegies. Phipps' first employment was as an office boy. He later became a clerk with Dilworth and Bidwell, agents for the Dupont powder mills (Dilworth and Bidwell became D. W. C. Bidwell and Company). Using borrowed money at age twenty-two, Phipps bought a one-sixth interest in the scale-making firm of Kloman Brothers. By 1863 the company was reorganized as Kloman and Phipps. With slackened demand for iron after the Civil War, Phipps merged with Carnegie, an association maintained from 1867 until 1901 when they both retired. In 1901 the Carnegie Company and its subsidiaries passed into the control of the United States Steel Corporation.[43]

Robert Pitcairn

Pitcairn was a general agent and superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division, Pennsylvania Railroad in 1888-89. Like Carnegie, he was born in Scotland and immigrated with his parents to Pittsburgh. With Carnegie's assistance he became a messenger boy with the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company in 1849. After becoming an expert telegrapher, Pitcairn joined the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1853 as a telegrapher and assistant ticket agent near Hollidaysburg. By 1861 he had risen to division superintendent, and two years later received appointment as superintendent of transportation. In 1865

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[42] Reed, Century Cyclopedia of History and Biography, II, 121.

[43] City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, VII, 550-51.

Pitcairn succeeded his friend Carnegie as superintendent of the Pittsburgh Division.[44]

D. W. Rankin
David N. Rankin

Rankin was listed as a physician in the 1888-89 city directory.

Samuel Rea

Associated with Rea Brothers and Company, bankers and brokers, Rea (1855-1929) resided in Philadelphia. After a stint as a clerk in a general store, Rea became a chainman on the Morrison's Cove Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When the Panic of 1873 halted construction on the branch line he joined the Hollidaysburg Iron and Steel Company. Two years later Rea returned to the engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1879 he was appointed assistant engineer in charge of construction and extension of the railroad. After serving as assistant to the company's vice-presidents in Philadelphia, he resigned in 1889 to become vice-president of the Maryland Central Railway Company and chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1892 Rea returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant to the president. As vice-president in 1912, Rea was in charge of the Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburgh. His duties included overseeing the construction of new lines and the tunnels under New York City's Hudson and East rivers and the Pennsylvania Station. Rea retired in 1925.[45]

James Hay Reed

In 1875 Reed (1853-1927) was admitted to the bar. In partnership with Philander C. Knox he established the corporate law firm of Knox and Reed. President Benjamin Harrison appointed Reed to the post of federal district judge of western Pennsylvania. Reed helped organize the United States Steel Corporation and assisted Carnegie in selling his steel works empire to the newly organized firm. Reed was on the board of directors of the corporation for twenty years.[46]

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[44] City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, II, 151.

[45] City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, VIII, 417-18.

Marvin F. Scaife

The 1888-89 city directory listed Scaife's business association as W. B. Scaife and Sons, sheet and plate iron works, iron buildings, corrugated iron, kitchen range boilers, and copper pipe.

James M. Schoonmaker

In 1889 Schoonmaker (1842-1927) headed the J.M. Schoonmaker Coke Company. In addition to his iron and coke business, he served as vice-president of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad. He was associated with various railroads and banks as an officer or director. The Schoonmaker and Suydam families were related.[47]

James Ernest Schwartz

Schwartz (1843-1900) resigned his U.S. Army commission and took over the family's drug firm when his father died in 1868. In 1872 he sold the drug firm and established the Pennsylvania Lead Company, serving as its president. He also had railroad and banking interests.[48]

Frank Semple

The 1888-89 city directory listed Frank Semple as a clerk with the Pennsylvania Company. The biographical card file at the Western

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46. City Directory, 1888-89, and DAB, VIII, 449.

47. City Directory, 1888-89; Fleming, History of Pittsburgh and Environs, VI, 187; and Pittsburgh Press Club, Prominent Men of Pittsburgh and Vicinity (Private printing, 1913), p. 19.

48. City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, XVII, 106.

Pennsylvania Historical Society has an entry for a Francis Semple (1841-1908) who was a partner in Semple and Jones, a banking firm with ties to railroads. It is difficult to ascertain if the two Semples are the same or two different persons.

Christian Bernard Shea

After completing his education Shea (1835-1900) became a member of his brother-in-law's firm of Joseph Horne and Company, a commercial retail and wholesale dry goods business. He was also director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, the Tradesmen's Bank, and People's Insurance Company.[49]

Moses Bedell Suydam

Suydam was affiliated with M.B. Snydam and Company, manufacturers of white lead, color, ready mixed paints, and linseed oil in 1889. The M. B. Suydam Company became a subsidiary of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in 1946. The Suydam and Schoonmaker families were related.[50]

Benjamin Thaw

After a short time as a clerk with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thaw (1859-1933), with his brother William, co-founded the Hecla Coke Company and was part owner and treasurer until 1905 when it was absorbed by the H. C. Frick Coke Company. Thaw was on the boards of directors for several banks and savings companies in Pittsburgh.[51]

Calvin Wells

The Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, of which Wells was president in 1889, was a subsidiary of A. French and Company.

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49. City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, XXI, 258-59.

50. City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, XLVIII, 483.

51. City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, XXXVIII, 597.

Wells arrived in Pittsburgh in 1847 at the age of 20 from Genesee County, New York. In 1850 he joined Dr. C. G. Hussey, father of club member C. C. Hussey, in the newly formed copper business. Two years later he was a partner in the firm of Hussey and Wells. They expanded into the steel business in 1858. After retiring from Hussey and Wells in 1876, Wells purchased controlling interest in the Philadelphia Press, a leading Republican newspaper.[52]

John F. Wilcox

The 1888-89 city directory listed Wilcox as a civil engineer.

James H. Willock

In 1884-85 Willock was listed in the city directory as a cashier in the Second National Bank. He was not listed in the 1888-89 city directory.

Joseph R. Woodwell

Woodwell (1843-1911) served on the boards of directors of the City Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh and the Carnegie Institute, and headed Joseph R. Woodwell and Company, a wholesale hardware firm, in 1889.[53]

William K. Woodwell

The 1888-89 city directory listed Woodwell's business association as Joseph R. Woodwell and Company, wholesale hardware.

In addition to the aforementioned persons there were a number of charter members of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club who were no longer associated with the organization by 1889. Brief biographical sketches of these persons follow:

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[52] City Directory, 1888-89, and National Cyclopedia, VII, 549.

[53] City Directory, 1888-89, and Biographical card file, Western Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Thomas Clark

The only appropriate listing for Clark was in the 1878-79 and 1884-85 city directories; a Thomas B. Clark was listed as an attorney. The 1881-82, 1884-85, and 1888-89 city directories were examined for references to Clark or Clarke without success.

C. A. Carpenter

The 1881-82, 1884-85 and 1888-89 city directories all listed Carpenter as a freight agent with the Pennsylvania Railroad. His home was in Sewickley, a suburb of Pittsburgh.

Daniel R. Euwer

The 1881-82 city directory listed Euwer with the lumber dealership of Euwer Brothers.

Walter Franklin Fundenburg

Fundenburg was listed as a dentist and medical doctor in 1889.[54]

Howard Hartley

Hartley was associated with Hartley Brothers in 1889. The firm specialized in the manufacture of leather belting and hose and the sale of rubber belting and packing for machinery. The factory premises housed a tannery and belt factory.[55]

Americus Vespucius Holmes

Born in Pittsburgh in 1847, Holmes took over the family real estate holdings, including downtown commercial properties in 1868. Expanding into banking, Holmes was elected vice-president and trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank and as director of the Anchor Savings Bank. His office was on Fifth Avenue.[56]

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[54] City Directory, 1888-89, and Fleming, History of Pittsburgh and Environs, IV, 247.

[55] City Directory, 1888-89, and Pennsylvania Historical Review, p. 117.

Christopher Curtis Hussey

C. C. Hussey, deceased by 1885, was the son of Dr. Curtis Grubb Hussey who established the first company that supplied large amounts of American copper to manufacturers. Successful experimentation with the "direct process" of steel manufacturing resulted in the firm of Hussey, Howe and Company.[57] Calvin Wells was associated with the earlier firm of Hussey and Wells.

Benjamin F. Ruff

According to McCullough, The Johnstown Flood, Ruff worked at various times as a railroad tunnel contractor, coke salesman, and real estate broker before organizing the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

F. H. Sweet

It is possible Sweet was not from Pittsburgh since there were no listings for him in any of the city directories during the 1880s.

James B. White

The 1884-85 city directory listed White's business association as James B. White and Company, manufacturers of manganese ore. The 1888-89 city directory listed only the company, thus leading to the conclusion that White was probably deceased by that time.

H. C. Yeager

The 1881-82 city directory listed Yeager's business association as C. Yeager and Company, wholesalers of dry goods and trimmings.

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56. City Directory, 1881-82, and Book of Prominent Pennsylvanians: A Standard Reference (Pittsburgh, 1913), p. 79.

57. City Directory, 1888-89; Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography, XXVII, 372; and DAB, V, 431.

RECOMMENDATIONS

best copy available

A. There are no known repositories containing records of the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club. Two separate searches for such material by National Park Service personnel have yielded negative results. Because of the limited scope of this project, however, time did not allow pursuit of all avenues of possible research. Records should have been kept--membership lists, rules, deeds, finance journals, and minutes of meetings--and possibly were in the possession of the club president in 1889. The names of the other 1889 office holders are unknown.

Unger's daughter married George C. Wilson, a Pittsburgh attorney. The Wilsons had at least one child, Elias Unger Wilson, who co-signed Mrs. Annie C. Unger's letters of administration at her death. Elias Wilson was not in the 1901-02 Pittsburgh city directory, although George C. Wilson was. An attempt to follow the genealogical chain to living descendants of Unger required more time than could be committed for this project. If heirs could be located it is possible they might have or know of records belonging to the Ungers or Wilsons.

B. To reiterate a proposal by Unrau, HSR, p. 157, a search through the personal papers of leading club members might provide positive results for information about the South Fork Club. The Library of Congress would be the first repository to check for such collections.

C. If the park wishes to collect a broad range of flood-related information a search through period newspapers, although tedious, would prove fruitful. The Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg has all the period newspapers on microfilm. This project could be conducted with microfilm on interlibrary loan.

D. Some local area residents who have either lived or worked on the Unger farm were interviewed briefly during the preparation of this report. These persons should be contacted by National Park Service personnel for more in-depth interviews concerning their reminiscences about the buildings and utilization of the property during the twentieth century. It is probable that contacts with these persons will provide names of other persons to be interviewed.

CHAIN OF TITLE

Chain of title for the parcel of land containing the Unger House.

August 3, 1793	William Smith, D. D. to Joseph Leckey	Land warrant
September 22, 1882	Joseph Leckey to Elias J. Unger	103 acres and 60 perches
1896	Elias J. Unger to Unger Estate (Annie C. Unger)	103 acres and 60 perches
April 1, 1901	Annie C. Unger to David E. Unger	103 acres and 60 perches
March 16, 1909	David E. Unger to Herman Haupt and heirs of George Stineman	103 acres and 60 perches
May 15, 16, and 18, 1911	Herman Haupt and heirs of George Stineman to George E. Flenner, et. ux.	103 acres and 60 perches
April 6, 1912	George E. Flenner, et. ux. to Jacob W. and Elizabeth Holsopple	78.9 acres
October 4, 1950	Jacob W. and Elizabeth Holsopple to Robert E. and Lois M. Furlong	78.9 acres
August 26, 1981	Robert E. and Lois M. Furlong to United States of America	30.4 acres

ARCHITECTURAL DATA SECTION

INTRODUCTION

The Architectural Data Section of the Unger House Historic Structures Report has been produced to meet two needs. First, data on the existing and historic conditions of the house needed to be gathered and organized in preparation for the restoration of the exterior of the house to its appearance on May 31, 1889. Such data was also necessary in determining feasible treatment for the interior of the building, and for the treatment of the various outbuildings. Second, an approved Historic Structures Report is required by National Park Service policy before any type of construction can be performed.

The main source of architectural data came from field investigations of the Unger House conducted in October and November 1984. Of great assistance were interviews with several past residents of the house. Also of value was the opportunity to be at Johnstown Flood National Memorial during some of the archeological investigations. The extent and evolution of the two porches were made much more clear by being able to witness the physical evidence firsthand.

Much appreciation goes to Mrs. Florence Meyers, Mr. Claire Templeton, and Mr. Thomas Furlong, all of South Fork, Pennsylvania, who so generously shared their time and memories. Mrs. Meyers and Mr. Furlong also shared several photographs that proved to be of great value in documenting portions of the house and barns that no longer exist.

The park staffs at Johnstown Flood National Memorial and Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site assisted in obtaining equipment needed for the field investigations and in copying photographs. They also offered their continuous support throughout the project.

Many fellow professionals at the Denver Service Center have contributed their knowledge and expertise throughout the preparation of this report.

Sally Small
March 1985

THE MAIN HOUSE

The Unger House is a two-and-a-half-story balloon frame house in a vernacular version of the Gothic Revival style. The paired windows, the steep roof slope, and the fretwork brackets of the north and south porches are typical of the Gothic Revival style. While the gabled or pedimented north porch and the pedimented trim above the doors and windows may be considered elements of the Greek Revival style, they are more likely simply the results of a local carpenter's attempt at Gothic.

The following history of the construction and subsequent modifications to the Unger House is based on physical evidence extant in and around the structure, historic photographs, and interviews with past residents of the house.

THE EXTERIOR

Description

The exact appearance of the house on the day of the flood is not known. Although it shows little detail, a photograph taken shortly after the dam failed shows the house to be much the same as it appears today, with the exception of the existence of the two-story porch on the south side. A large flight of stairs descended from the central bay of the porch's upper level (fig. 6). There is archeological and architectural evidence of a porch on the north side of the house, but no photographic or other similar documentation of it exists (figs. 11 and 12). Archeological evidence shows that the original north porch was later enlarged.

From an inspection of the roof by Denver Service Center architect William Howell in February 1984, and from a knowledge of materials available at the time, it is reasonable to assume the house was originally roofed with wood shingles applied to one-inch thick random width board sheathing. A wood shingle found in the attic is 3/8-inch thick at the butt and eighteen inches long. Nail spacing found by Howell suggests the shingles were applied with approximately a five-inch exposure. Asphalt shingles were later applied over the original roof.

A niece of the Holsopples, Florence Keller Meyers, lived at the Unger House from approximately 1911 to 1922, and was a frequent visitor thereafter. According to her recollections, at the time she went to live with her aunt and uncle the large flight of stairs from the center bay of the south porch had already been removed. The south porch originally had a wooden porch deck at the basement level, which was replaced with concrete in 1914 or 1915. Mrs. Meyers recalls scrubbing the porch deck one day and having her hand go through the rotten deck. This occurred shortly before a Fourth of July celebration, as she recalls chairs being placed over the hole to prevent anyone from falling into it. A photograph from about 1920 shows the south porch with fretwork brackets and trim at the upper level, and round columns at the lower level (fig. 13).

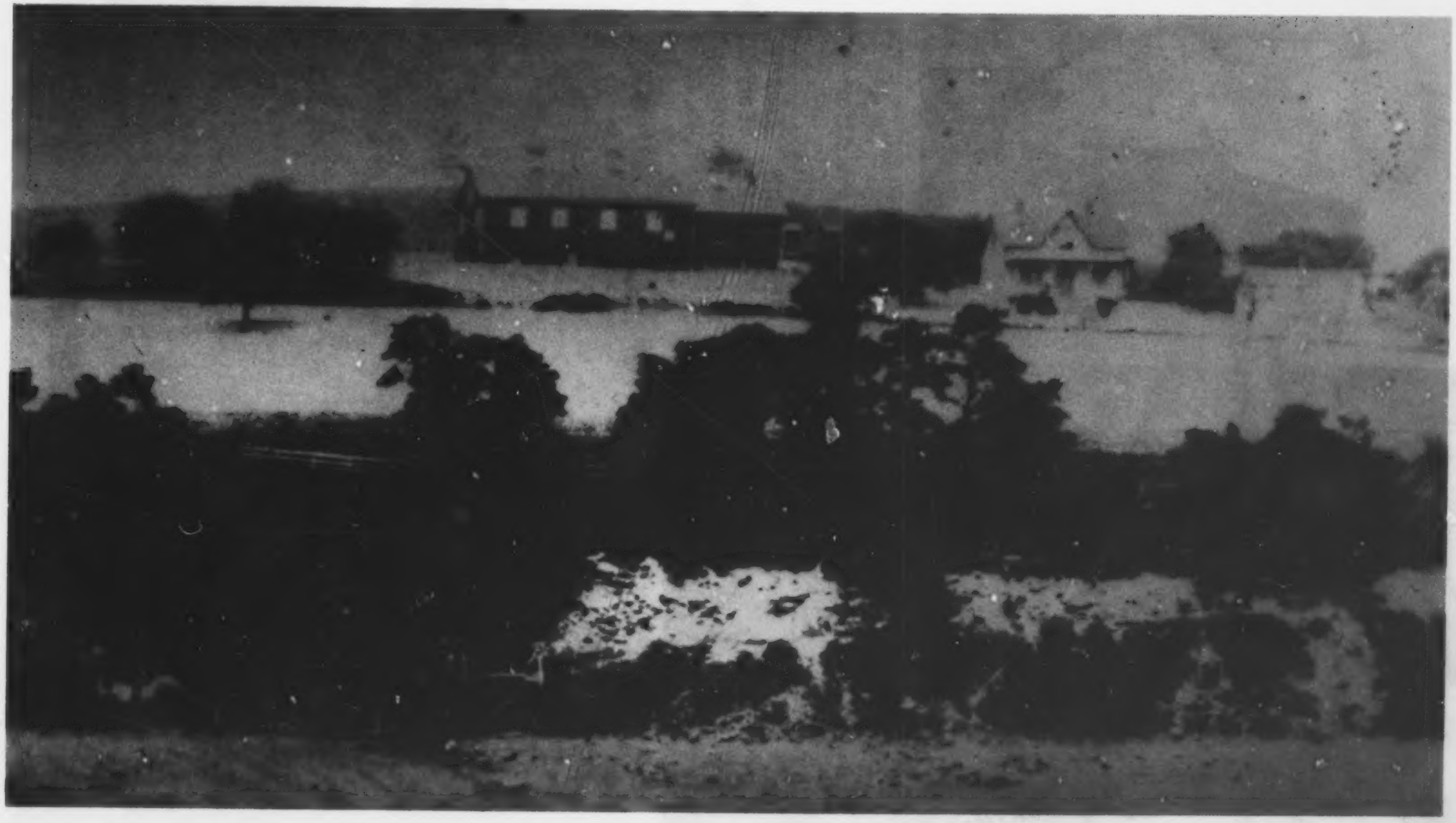
The north porch, as Mrs. Meyers remembers it, was a low porch with about three steps down to it from the north entry door, and another short, wide set of stairs to the ground off the north side. There is no architectural, archeological, or photographic evidence to verify that such a low porch ever existed. All existing evidence suggests a higher porch deck. The porch was covered with a gable roof and had brackets like the south porch. The north porch did not have handrails.

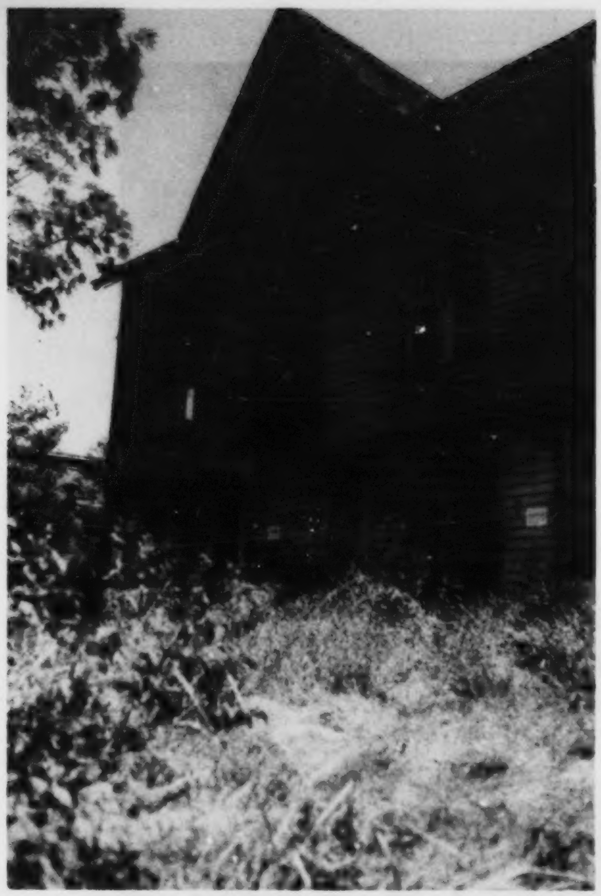
Mrs. Meyers recalls the house being painted sometime during her residence. The siding was painted white, while the trim, she believes, was brown. She also remembers the lightning rod conductors at the east and west facades being in place.

Another relative of the Holsopples, a nephew, Claire Templeton, spent the summers at the farm from 1923, when he was eight years old, until he finished school. He then lived year round with the Holsopples until 1949. Mr. Templeton recalls the house as white with black trim. The south porch had hollow, round columns on the basement level, and hollow,

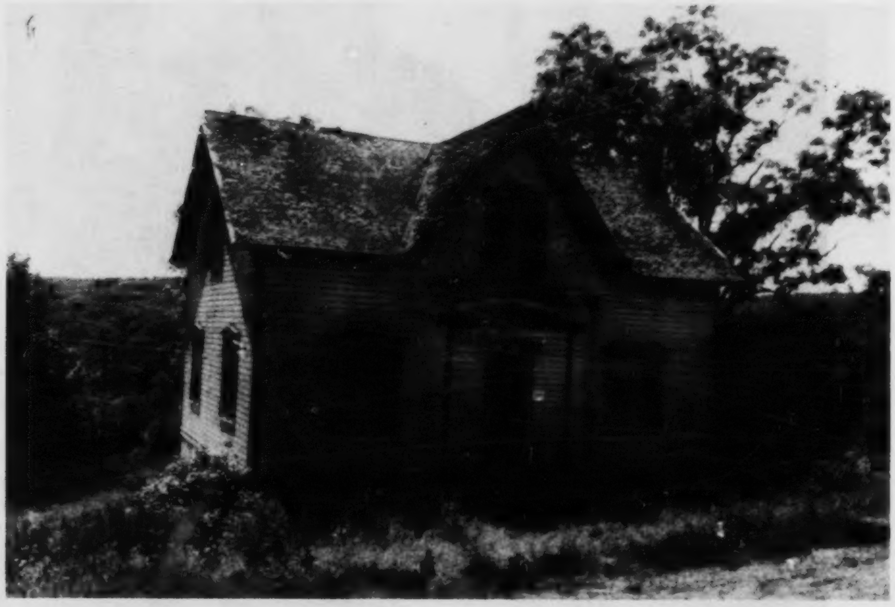
6. Detail of photograph taken by E. Walter Histed (see fig. 1). Looking north, this photograph shows the barn, carriage shed, house and spring house. Photograph taken after May 31, 1889.

Courtesy of Pennsylvania Railroad Photographic Collection, Disasters, M.G. 185, Box 3, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

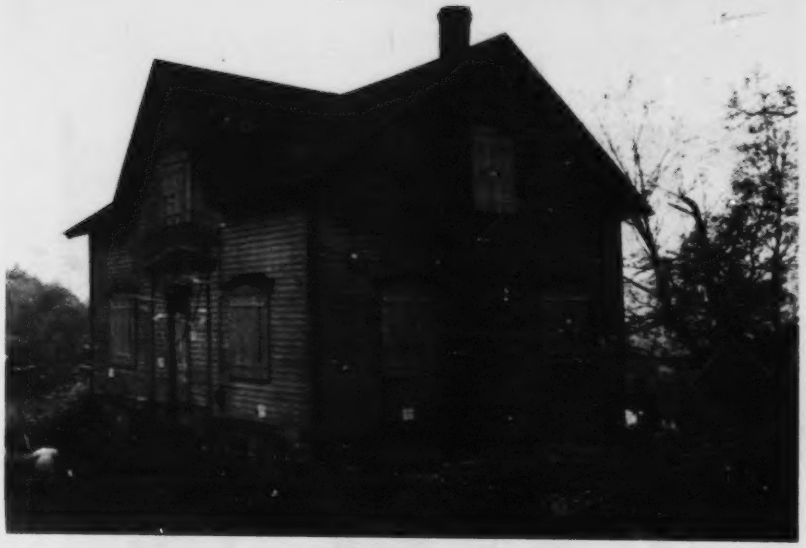




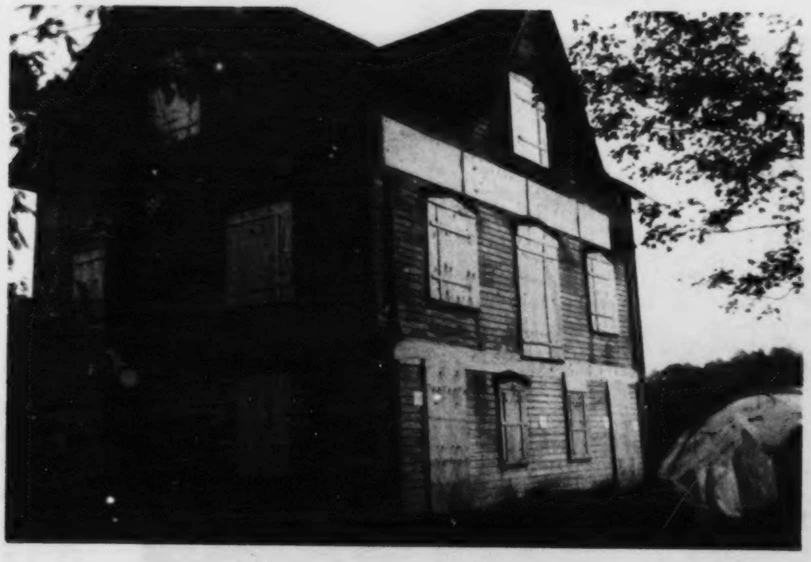
7. South facade, Unger House. Early 1980s NPS photograph.



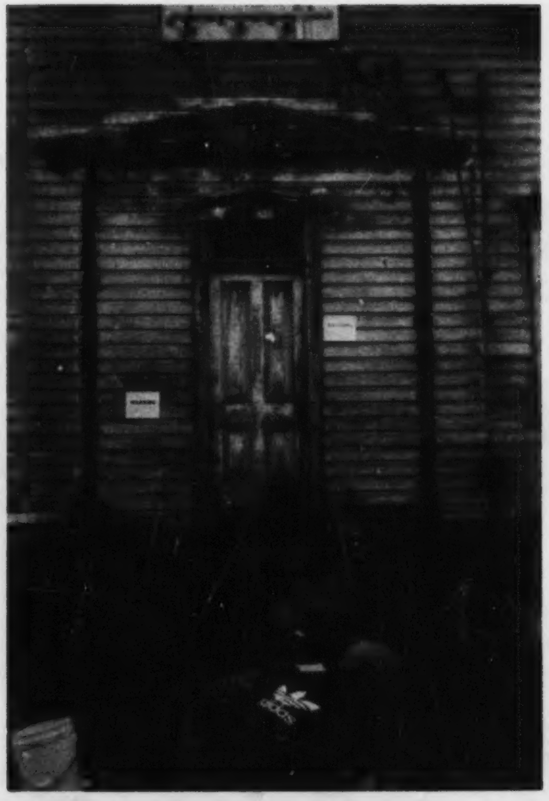
8. North facade, Unger House. Early 1980's, NPS photograph.



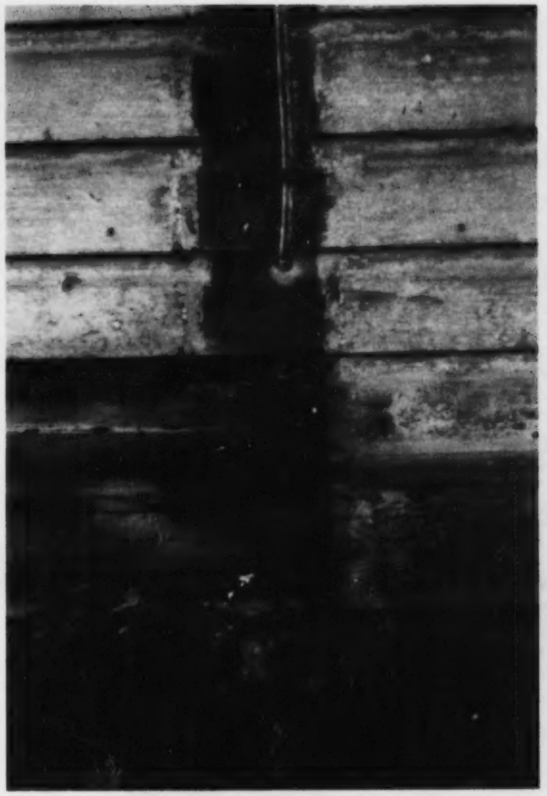
9. North and west facades, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



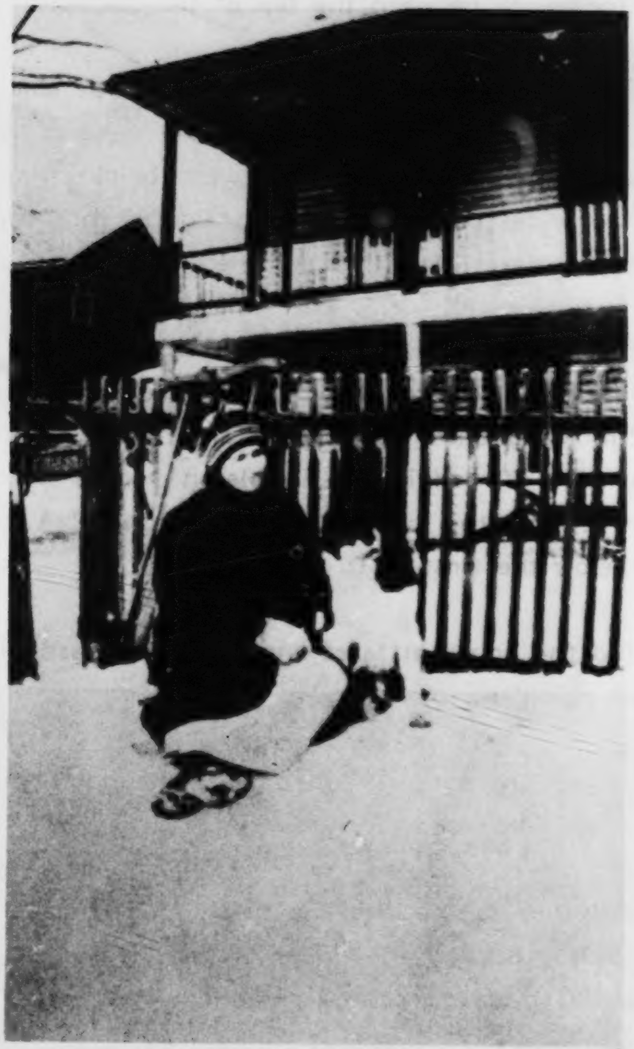
10. South and west facades, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



11. Ghosting of porch on north facade,
Unger House. October 1984.
NPS photograph.



12. Mortise for porch beam, north facade,
Unger House. October 1984.
NPS photograph.



13. Lizzie Holsopple and Jack in front of south side of the Unger House, circa 1919.

Photograph courtesy of Florence Meyers, South Fork, Pennsylvania.

square columns on the upper level. The corners of the columns on the upper level were chamfered at a 45 degree angle like the two half columns still attached to the house (figs. 14 and 15). Mr. Templeton also recalls brackets and spindlework between the top of the columns.

The gabled north porch, according to Templeton, was similar in details to the south porch. The columns were six inches square, hollow, with cut corners and brackets at the top. There were brick piers at the corners and the porch steps descended at the east side of the porch. The porch deck was just below the sill of the north entry door. Templeton recalls Holsopple replacing the porch deck with new tongue and groove. Perhaps this was done at the same time as the steps were relocated from the north side of the porch to the east side. Both Templeton and Mrs. Meyers remember their uncle installing latticework around the bottom of the porch to keep out animals. In addition, Templeton recalls handrails, made of 2x4 lumber, all around the porch, with a second 2x4 rail a foot to a foot-and-a-half below the first.

Holsopple reroofed the house at least once, applying asphalt shingles over the original wood shingles.

Templeton suggested there were "bird boxes" under the eaves at the corner of the house. No physical evidence of these were found.

Also constructed by Holsopple was the brick chimney at the west side of the house. This flue served the boiler in the northwest basement room. The boilder and flue were probably installed in the 1920s, as was the electrical service.

Thomas Furlong, a son of Robert Furlong who bought the farm from Holsopple, lived in the house from 1950 to 1962. According to him, the Furlongs painted the house only once during their residency. The main part of the house was painted white and the trim was green. Furlong confirms that the trim was black prior to being painted green. The Furlongs had telephone service installed shortly after they bought the house. The Furlongs tore the north porch down in 1958 or 1959, and the

14. Original porch columns at west corner, south facade, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

15. Original porch column at east corner, south facade, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

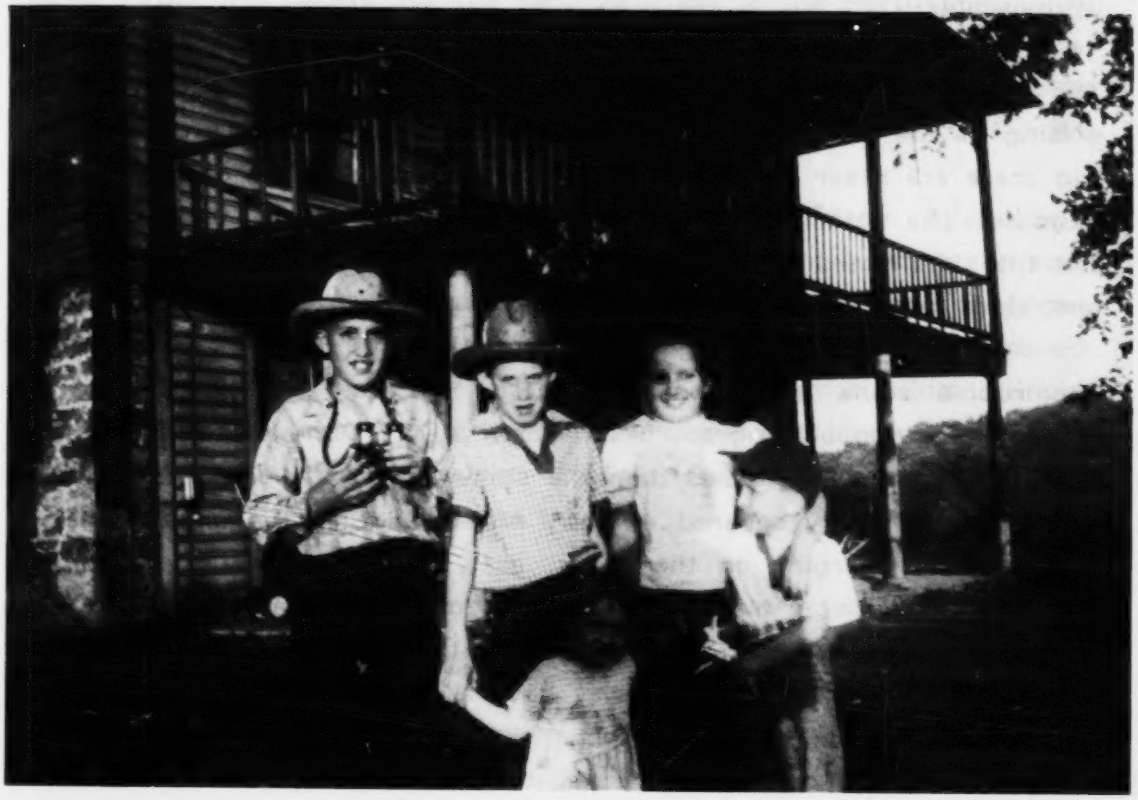
south porch a few years earlier. A photograph from about 1952 shows the deteriorating condition of the porch, as well as some of the details described above (fig. 16).

The Furlongs repaired the south half of the Unger House roof with tar paper, with nothing being done to the north half of the roof. In 1974, the two original chimneys were removed by Furlong. The east chimney was removed from the roof up, and the west chimney was removed from the second floor up.

At one time the house had shutters on all the windows except the four small basement windows on the north half of the building. Templeton vaguely remembers the shutters being in place when he was a young boy, but does not remember them being in place later. He believes the shutters were painted black. The shutters do not appear in any known photographs, although the shutter hinges do appear in the 1952 photograph (fig. 16). The hinges were removed when the house was boarded up in October 1984, and are stored at the window from which they were removed. Faint ghosts of the shutters appear on the exterior of the building, and some shutter catches remain in place on the window sills.

Currently, the house is in a stabilized condition. A temporary roof of 3/4-inch plywood and roofing felt was installed in October 1984. The exterior doors and windows, along with the areas of framing exposed by the removal of the south porch, were boarded over with plywood at the same time. The southern doors were removed from their frames to facilitate the process. The doors are stored in the house, adjacent to the frame from which they were removed.

At this time, there are no gutters or downspouts on the house. A rounded notch in the water table, slightly in from each corner on the north and south facades, indicate the locations of downspouts. A round, 4-inch diameter opening in the eave above each notch confirms the existence of round downspouts and suggests there originally was some type of built-in gutter. A photo from the early 1950s shows what



16. The Furlong children in front of the south porch, Unger House, circa 1952.

Photograph courtesy of Thomas Furlong, South Fork, Pennsylvania.

appears to be a square wooden downspout right at the corner of the house (fig. 16). The date of installation of the square downspouts is not known, although, as the downspout in the photograph ends some distance above the ground and Mrs. Holsopple was reported to have kept a rain barrel at that location, the downspout in question may have been installed by Holsopple.

The exterior siding is in good condition. There is one length of siding missing at the west side of the north entry just above the water table, and there are minor chips and cracks in the siding at the east and west facades. The water table and skirt board are rotted at all four corners, and the skirt board is split and loose at its joints on both the east and west sides.

The rubble stone foundation is in good condition above grade. The exterior condition below grade is not known. The stonework of the south facade is much more dressed than the stonework of the remainder of the structure, with very squared, slightly raised, wide mortar joints. There is evidence of parging on the north, east, and west facades. Several stones are loose or missing at the sill of the north window in the northwest basement room. Also, just to the east of this window, it appears that a section of stone may have at one time been removed and replaced. This may have been done to facilitate the installation of the boiler in the northwest basement room.

Of all the extant elements of the exterior, the trim has suffered the most deterioration. Approximately fifty to sixty percent of the cornice, fascia boards, and trim is missing. Three of the pediments above the southern basement doors and windows are missing, and are stored in the basement. Half of the pediment trim at one of the southern first floor windows is missing, as is the exterior sill of the second floor east window.

Recommendations

As the significance of the Unger House lies in its being part of the historic scene on May 31, 1889, the date of the flood, it is recommended that the exterior of the house be restored to its historic condition on that date. This will necessitate the reconstruction of the north porch, the south porch with its center stair, and the two interior chimneys, at least those portions above the roof. The west exterior chimney is to be removed.

All missing or damaged shiplap siding and trim should be replaced with new to match the existing. Some of the original trim is stored in room 002. It should be reinstalled where feasible. The existing temporary roof and underlying asphalt shingles and sheathing should be removed. A new wood shingle roof of eighteen-inch-long random width shingles should be applied, with a five-inch exposure on the shingles. Plywood is acceptable for the new sheathing. Shingle lath should be applied to the plywood and the shingles nailed to the lath.

The detailing of the south porch should be reconstructed, using the 1920 and 1950s photographs of the porch and the archeological and architectural information as guides. Millwork catalogs from the 1870s and 1880s may provide more information for the fretwork brackets and the spindlework.

The north porch should be reconstructed using the ghost on the north facade as a guide for the height, size, and shape of the gable roof, and for the location of the columns. The archeology report gives the location of the original porch footings. More research needs to be done to determine if the original porch deck was low to the ground as Mrs. Meyers describes, or higher, as Templeton describes.

The new visitor center addition to the house is proposed to be located underground as much as possible to minimize its intrusion on the historic scene. It is desirable to align the roof line of the addition with the existing water table and skirt board if at all possible. While it will probably not meet the program requirements for the fenestration of the addition to be the same size as the historic fenestration, the proportions of the historic fenestration should be incorporated in the addition. As the addition is to align with the basement level of the Unger House, it seems appropriate to use limestone for the exposed portions of the addition. The limestone used should match the limestone of the existing foundations in color and texture.

The house should be painted white with red trim. The historic photographs in this document and the paint studies in Appendix G should be used in determining exactly which part of the trim was painted white and which was red. Any trim on the new visitor center addition should match similar areas of trim on the historic portion of the house.

THE INTERIOR

Description

Relatively few modifications have been made to the interior of the house over the years. Nearly all of the wood trim original to the structure is intact, and, with the exception of a few modifications in the basement, no additional partitions have been added.

Further data on paint, wallpaper, and hardware may be found in Appendixes G, H, and I, respectively.

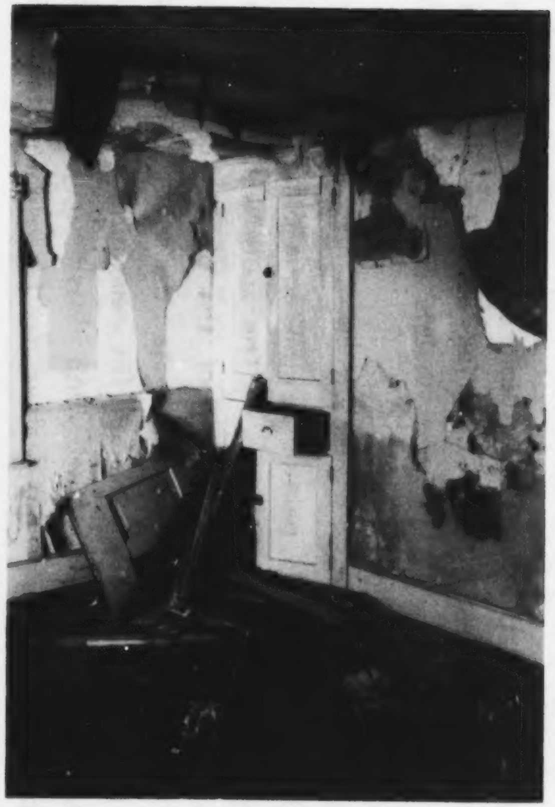
The Basement

The basement is divided into two halves by a bearing wall running east and west.

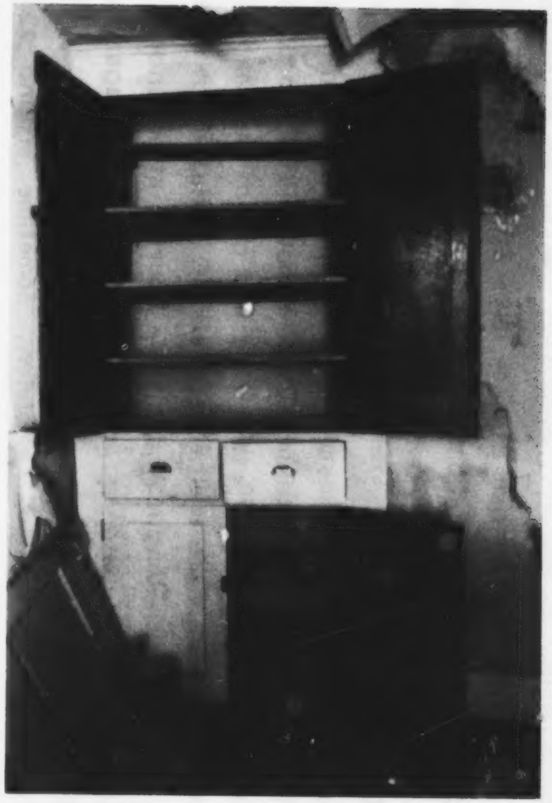
The southern half of the basement was divided into two rooms, the southeast room (room 004) being the kitchen and the southwest room (room 005) being the dining room. Both rooms had grained, beaded board wainscotting, random width tongue and groove flooring, and door and window trim typical of the entire house.

The Southwest Basement Room - Room 005. The dining room has a china cupboard built into the northwest corner that appears to be original as Mrs. Meyers remembers it from her earliest days at the house and there is no evidence of structural alterations that would have been necessary to accommodate the cupboard at a later date (fig. 17). The dining room also, originally, had a fireplace. Mrs. Meyers remembers her uncle closing up the fireplace and installing a heating stove during her residence (1911-1922). The mantelpiece was removed and stored on the upper level of the spring house, and a hole was cut in the ceiling above the new stove to provide heat to the room above. The hearth stone was removed and replaced with tongue and groove flooring at an undetermined date. The outline of the patched area is quite visible. Magazines and sales receipts found under this portion of the floor carry dates of 1953, 1958, and 1981. According to Templeton, sometime around 1930 the woodwork in the dining room was regrained. The dining room wainscotting was probably removed just prior to the regraining, and replaced with plaster. The area of new plaster is clearly visible as it differs from the original plaster in both color and thickness. A "new," very plain style of baseboard was installed after the removal of the wainscotting, and the "new" graining is visible on the "new" baseboard inside the china cupboard (fig. 18).

At present, the entire room is painted a light aqua color, with the paint applied over several layers of wallpaper. The south wall is badly water damaged (fig. 19). Approximately half of the plaster on that wall is missing with the remainder cracked and water damaged. The baseboard on that wall is rotted. The plaster on the remaining walls is basically sound, although there are cracked and loose areas. Most--about seventy-five percent--of the ceiling plaster has fallen down, taking areas of lath with it. Evidently, there is a history of moisture problems with the ceiling, as there is evidence of about half of the ceiling having been patched with drywall. The floor structure is completely rotten, causing the total collapse of the floor. Original tongue and groove flooring



17. Northwest corner of room 005, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



18. Cupboard in room 005, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

19. South wall of room 005, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

20. Floor of room 005, Unger House. October, 1984. NPS photograph.

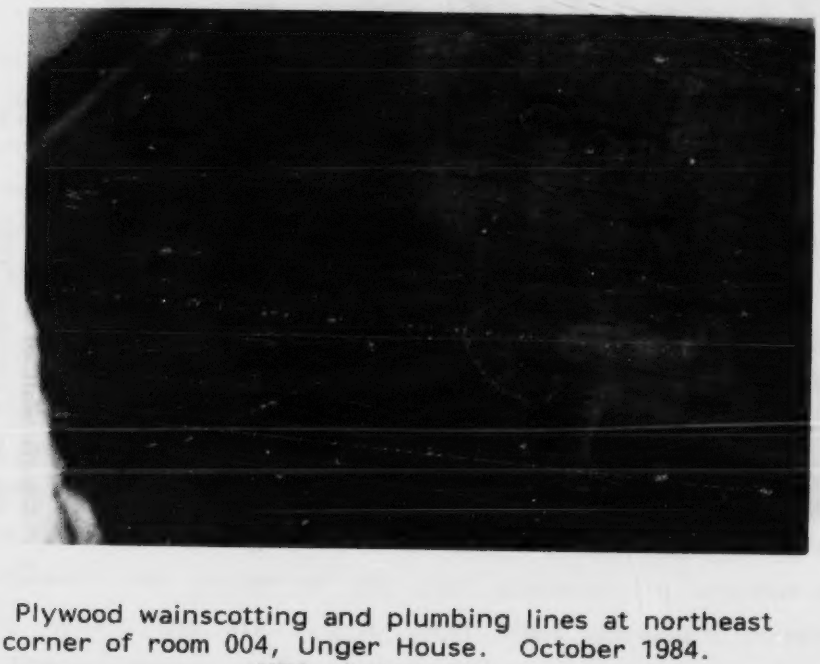
remains only in small portions of the northwest and southwest corners of the room (fig. 20).

The Southeast Basement Room - Room 004. When Mrs. Meyers moved to the farm around 1911, the kitchen, in the southeast corner of the basement, contained a cooking stove, a sink in the northeast corner, and a corner cupboard in the southwest corner. It is not known if either the sink or cupboard is original to the house. As there is wainscotting on the interior of the cupboard and the door trim on the cupboard does not match any other trim in the house, it seems probable the cupboard was not original, but a very early addition (fig. 21). The sink apparently has been modified over the years. All that remains of it today is a covering of plywood on the wainscotting and on the floor, and some plumbing lines (fig. 22). Thomas Furlong remembers a small water heater being located just west of the kitchen chimney. It was removed when the Holsopples moved out of the house.

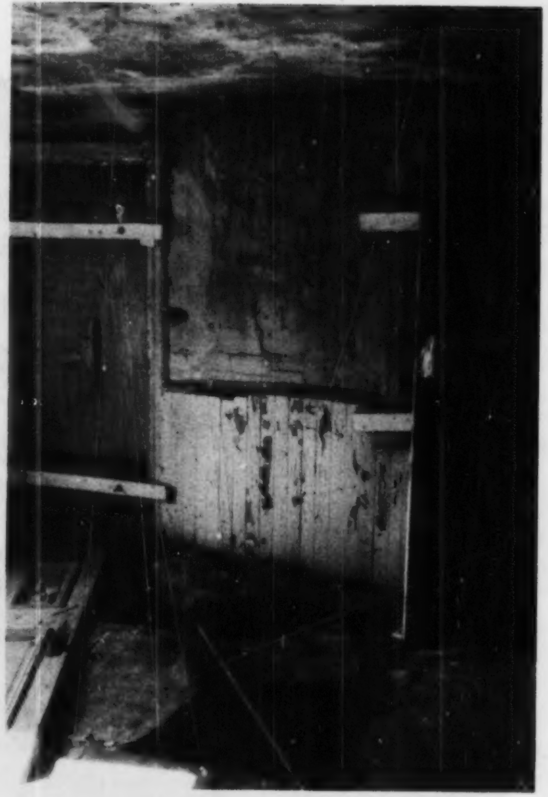
Today, the kitchen is in much the same condition as the dining room. It is painted light aqua over several layers of wallpaper. The central portion of the south wall is badly water damaged, causing the wainscot to swell and warp (fig. 23). The other three walls are in fair condition, although the plaster on the chimney is loose and crumbling off. The plaster on the ceiling is in poor condition and appears ready to fall. The central flourescent light fixture is intact. Three layers of linoleum are in place over tongue and groove flooring. Templeton recalls one layer of linoleum being in place during his tenancy. When the markings wore off, the linoleum was painted over. This bottom layer of linoleum was painted green, while the two more recent layers both have patterns of squares in white, red, orange, and black. As in the dining room, the floor structure is rotten, and the center of the floor has collapsed.

The North Basement Rooms - Rooms 001 and 002. Originally, the north half of the basement was one large room, partially divided by the stair enclosure. According to Mrs. Meyers, it had a dirt floor. The room was divided into two rooms by a tongue and groove board wall, installed by Holsopple early in his tenancy. The concrete floor and the toilet in the

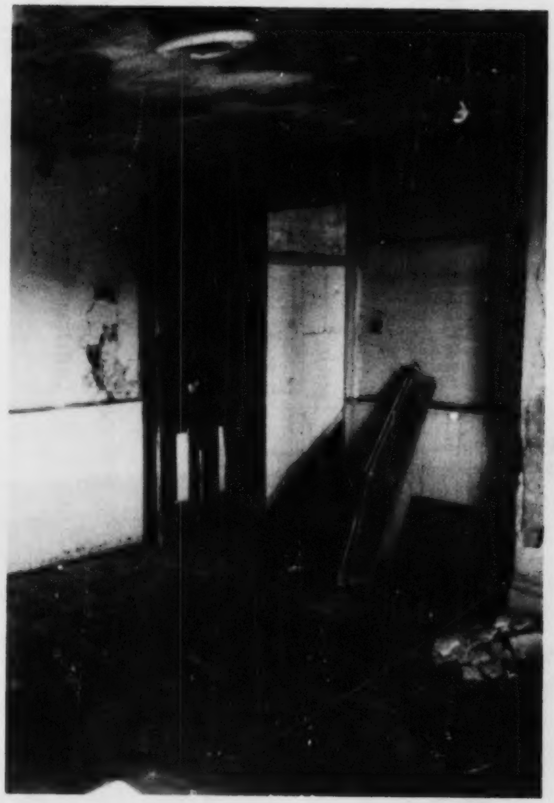
21. Corner cupboard in southwest corner of room 004, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



22. Plywood wainscotting and plumbing lines at northeast corner of room 004, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



23. South wall of room 004, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.



24. Northwest corner of room 004, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

northeast corner were installed by Holsopple. According to Templeton, the toilet was installed about 1932, along with a septic tank to the southeast of the house and a concrete walk along the east side of the house. It seems likely the concrete floor was installed at the same time. Two sets of initials are scratched into the concrete near the doorway between room 002 and room 004. One set, L.H., probably stands for Lizzie Holsopple. Who the other set, M.K.C., stands for is unknown, although it may stand for a Coleman, as Lizzie Holsopple was a Coleman. Holsopple also built the east basement entry and the steps from the east entry into the basement. Various pieces of trim removed from the exterior of the house are stored on the floor of this room.

The north and west walls of the northwest basement room (room 001) are of exposed rubble stone. The west wall is in good condition, while the north wall needs some repointing. There are some loose and missing stones at the sill of the north window (fig. 25). The south wall is finished with wide, horizontal boards with the brick of the fireplace left exposed. The fireplace brick is painted white. The west wall is composed of two parts. The stair enclosure is finished in plaster, which is loose and missing. The remainder of the wall is of vertical tongue and groove boards applied to the outside of the stair enclosure (fig. 26). The plaster partition may have been painted white at one time, while the board portion is unfinished. The ceiling is plaster. It is in poor condition. The floor is concrete, which is in good condition. A coal-fired boiler, made by the Burnham Boiler Corporation, was installed on a brick platform in the southwest corner (fig. 27). Hot water radiators were located in rooms 005, 102, 103, 104, and 105.

The north and east walls of the northeast basement room (room 002) are of exposed rubble stone. Both need minor repointing, and both appear to have been whitewashed at one time. The south wall is finished with wide horizontal boards and the exposed brick of the fireplace. The wall is painted white, although some red paint shows through in spots. At the west wall, the plaster of the stair enclosure is cracked and loose, especially under the stairs. A small shelf enclosure constructed of vertical beaded board--perhaps some of the wainscotting removed from the

25. North window in room 001, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

26. East wall of room 001, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

27. Boiler in southwest corner of room 001, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

28. Shelves under stair along wall of room 002, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

dining room--is under the stairs (fig. 28). The entire west wall is painted light aqua over a light yellow. There is some wallpaper on the stair enclosure. The ceiling is finished in plaster, about twenty-five percent of which is missing or severely water damaged. The floor is of concrete with a floor drain and an unidentifiable metal pan--perhaps the base for a water heater--in the southeast corner (fig. 29). Stubs of several plumbing lines are found along the wall and ceiling near this metal pan.

The Toilet Room - Room 003. The enclosure for the toilet in the northeast corner of room 002 is constructed of a variety of shiplap siding applied horizontally to 2x4 studs (fig. 30). The commode within the enclosure is painted aqua.

The Basement Stair - Room 006. At the basement level, both the east and west walls of the basement stair are panelled with vertical random width tongue and groove boards. At the first floor level, the east wall is constructed of alternating wide (11-1/8") and narrow (4-1/4") vertical boards with horizontal tongue and groove covering the depth of the first floor structure. The upper portion of the west wall and the ceiling are of plaster, covered with wallpaper.

All of the woodwork in the stair enclosure, including the treads and risers, is grained in a dark brown color, and is in fairly good condition. The plaster is in good condition, with one large hole in the west wall and some small cracks in the ceilings. Ghosts of handrail supports can be seen on the east wall, and there are rubber treads on the stair treads. An electric light fixture hangs from the ceiling at the top of the stairs.

The First Floor

The first floor of the Unger House has changed relatively little from the time of Unger. In plan the first floor consists of five rooms, two rooms on each side of the central stair hall. Each room had its own fireplace with an adjacent, shallow closet. The woodwork was grained in a dark

29. Metal pan imbedded in concrete floor, southeast corner of room 002, Unger House. October 1984.
NPS photograph.

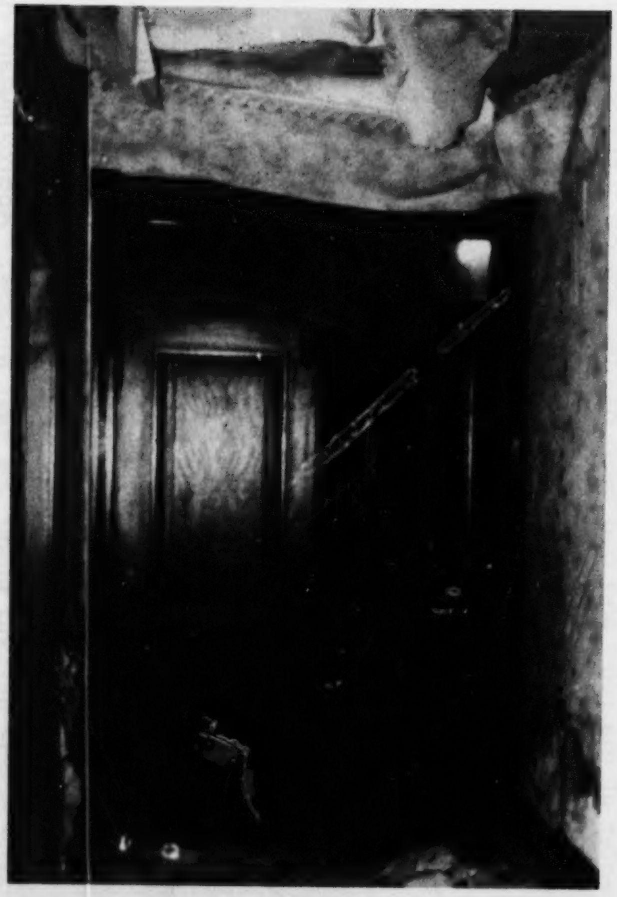
30. Toilet room enclosure in northeast corner of room 002, Unger House. October 1984.
NPS photograph.

brown color. All of the hall doors, as well as the north and south entries, had tansoms, and all the doors and windows had rosettes at the upper corners of their trim. It is assumed the walls and ceilings were wallpapered. There are no photographs, personal recollections, or written documentation of the interior prior to 1911.

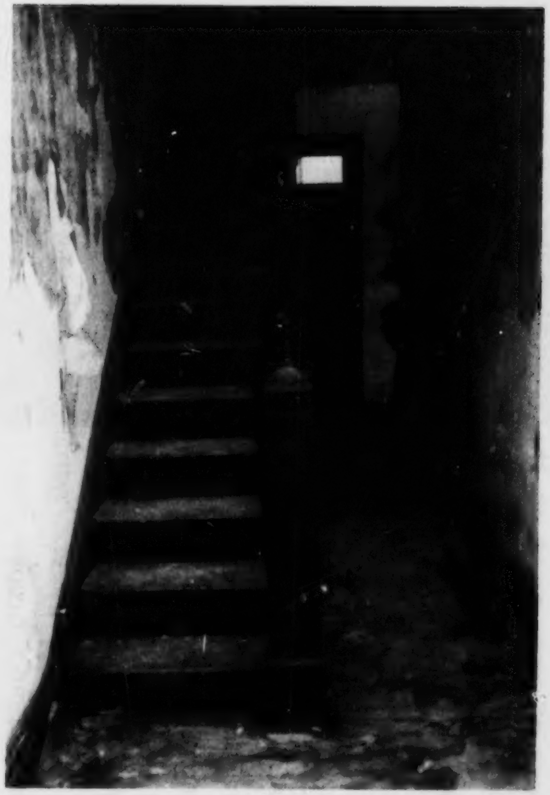
Florence Meyers remembers the first floor of the house as being wallpapered. She also recalls "beautiful wood floors" and shiny, black marble mantelpieces. While Mrs. Meyers only recalls her uncle closing up one first floor fireplace when he closed up the dining room fireplace in the basement, and Mr. Templeton recalls all the fireplaces as always having been closed up, it was during Holsopple's ownership that the remaining first floor mantlepieces were removed and the fireplaces patched over. Perhaps this was done in the early 1930s as the baseboard at the fireplaces is the same "new" style baseboard that was installed in the dining room in the early 1930s. The white marble-like hearth stones are still in place. Also in about 1930, according to Templeton, the woodwork in the stair hall was regrained. The woodwork of the northwest room appears to have been regrained at some time, although, as the styles of graining are quite different, it probably was not done by the same person who did the stair hall and dining room. The graining in the northwest room is done in a very amateur manner, and it does not represent actual wood grain unless it was intended to represent burl wood.

The only other changes made during Holsopple's or Furlong's tenancy, besides wallpaper and paint, were the installation by Claire Templeton of a heating stove in the northeast room, and the installation of electric light fixtures in the center of each room.

The Stair Hall - Room 102. The woodwork in the center hall is in good condition, although some quarter round is missing from the baseboard on the west wall. The stair itself is in excellent condition with turned balusters and an elaborately carved newel post (fig. 32). Fretwork brackets of a scroll design are applied to the stringer at each step, with more fretwork applied around the depth of the opening through the second floor. The plaster on the walls is in generally fair condition.



31. South entry in first floor stair hall, Unger House.
Early 1980s NPS photograph.



32. First floor stair hall, looking north, Unger House. November 1984.
NPS photograph.

There are cracked and loose areas, with the south wall being in poor condition. About half of the ceiling plaster is missing and the rest is cracked. Remnants of wallpaper cover all walls and the ceiling. The floor is random width tongue and groove and is in fair condition. There is evidence of grey paint on the floor as well as four-inch square green asphalt tiles. The tiles are still in place at the north end of the hall, hall, and remnants of the tiles were also found around the stair newel post.

The Northwest Room - Room 101. The northwest room is the least deteriorated room on the first floor. The woodwork is all in good condition, as is the plaster on the walls. With the exception of the north wall, the wallpaper remains on all the walls, although it is water stained at the fireplace and on the east wall (figs. 33 and 34). The plaster on the ceiling is in poor condition with numerous cracked, loose, and missing areas. A few wallpaper remnants remain on the ceiling. The random width tongue and groove floor is in good condition. The center of the floor is painted green, while 12 to 15 inch wide strips along the east and west walls are painted brown. It is as if a carpet had been tacked down in the center of the room and had been painted around. Furlong believed linoleum had been laid in this room, but no physical evidence of it was found.

The closet of the northwest room (room 101A) is in very good condition. The plaster walls and wallpaper are intact, and the grained trim, shelf, and ceiling board are also in excellent shape. The floor is of painted tongue and groove flooring.

The Northeast Room - Room 103. The northeast room is the room Claire Templeton and his wife lived in. The plaster on the north and west walls in in poor condition. About half of the plaster on the north wall is missing and about one third of the plaster on the west wall is missing (fig. 35). The plaster on the remaining two walls is in fair condition, with a large chunk missing under the east window. Approximately ninety percent of the ceiling plaster is missing. Wallpaper remains intact where the plaster is intact. The northwest quarter of the floor is rotted with

33. Fireplace at south wall of room 101, Unger House. November 1984.

NPS photograph.

34. Water stain on east wall of room 101, Unger House. Early 1980s, NPS photograph.

35. Northwest corner of room 103, Unger House. November 1984. NPS photograph.

36. Northeast corner of room 103, Unger House. November 1984. NPS photograph.

large holes in the northwest corner and just inside the hall door. A light socket on a cord hangs from the center of the ceiling to within about six feet of the floor. Stubs of plumbing lines indicate a sink once stood in the northeast corner. Paint lines on the floor and woodwork, and a notch cut into the east window sill further indicate the sink stood in a cabinet of some kind (fig. 36). The radiator that once stood in the northwest corner is missing.

The closet of the northeast room (room 103A) is in excellent condition. The plaster walls and wallpaper are intact. The trim, shelf, and ceiling board are sound, and are painted a light blue grey. The tongue and groove flooring is in good condition.

The Southeast Room - Room 104. In the southeast room the plaster on the south wall is entirely gone (fig. 37), and the plaster on the east wall is in poor condition, with large areas missing. The plaster on the two interior walls is in fair condition with a few cracked or loose areas. The ceiling plaster is completely gone, along with nearly half of the wood lath. The woodwork is in good condition except for the baseboard at the south wall. It has been warped from all the water pouring in over it, and the graining is completely gone. The "new" style baseboard at the fireplace is broken (fig. 38). While there are only two or three small holes in the floor, the whole floor appears to be rotted.

The closet in the southeast room (room 104A) was wallpapered. The plaster walls are intact, but appear to have been a bit damp. The trim is sound, although the hood strip has numerous nail holes in it. The shelf is painted red, the hook strip below the shelf is painted grey-green, the baseboard is painted brown, and the ceiling board has a bit of red paint over grey-green paint. The tongue and groove flooring appears to be painted grey-green and is in good condition.

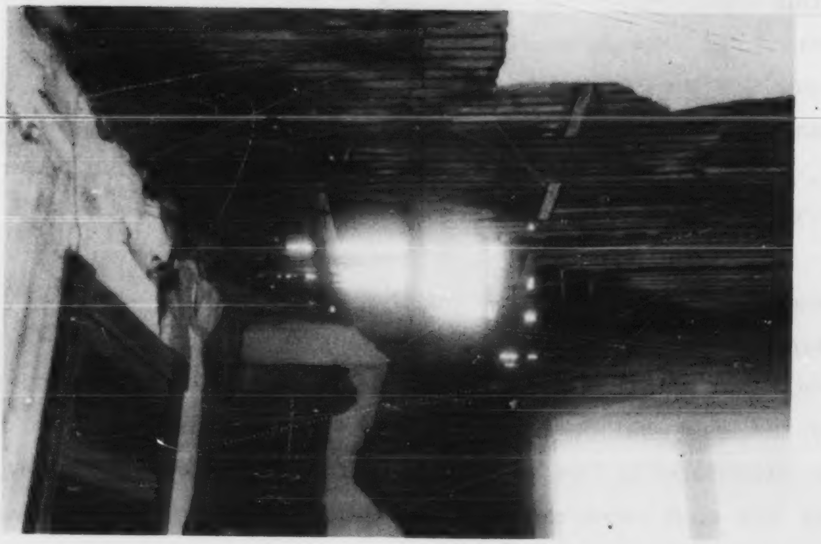
The Southwest Room - Room 105. Perhaps the most deteriorated room on the first floor is the southwest room. Nearly all of the plaster on the south wall is gone, and nearly a quarter of the lath is missing as well (fig. 39). The plaster on the north and west walls is in fair condition,

37. Southwest corner of the room 104, Unger House. November 1984. NPS photograph.

38. Fireplace at north wall of room 104, Unger House. November 1984. NPS photograph.

39. South wall of room 105, Unger House. November 1984.

NPS photograph.



40. Ceiling at southeast corner of room 105, Unger House. February 1984. NPS photograph.

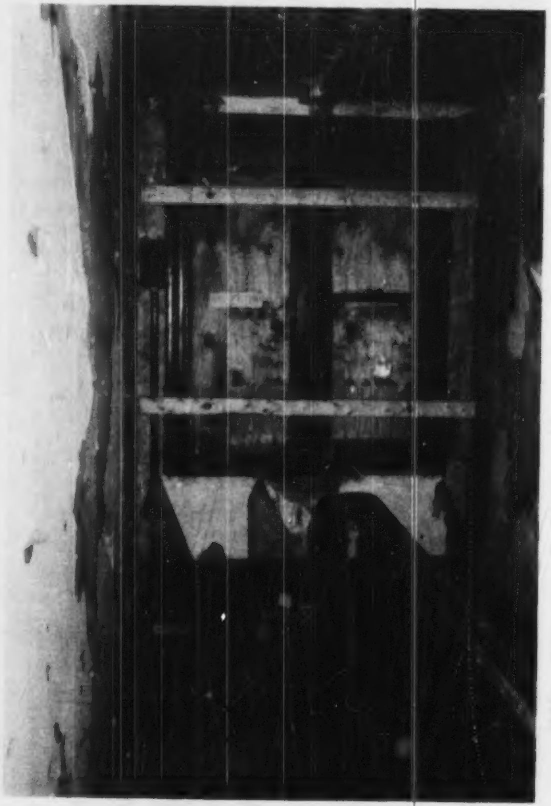
while the east wall has some areas of water stained and loose plaster. All of the trim in this room is painted with the exception of the "new" baseboard at the fireplace. It appears to have a light stain finish on it. A ghost of the original baseboard on the adjacent closet door trim indicates the new baseboard was installed after the trim was last painted. Some of the trim on the east wall may be rotted, and about half of the quarter round on the east baseboard is missing. The paint on the baseboard along the south wall has peeled, but the wood seems sound. About three quarters of the ceiling plaster is gone, along with a quarter of the wood lath (fig. 40). Numerous holes appear in the southern half of the floor. The remainder of the floor is soft and spongy.

The closet in the southwest room (room 105A) is in good condition. The plaster walls and wallpaper are intact. The trim is painted and is in good condition, although the hook strip has numerous holes from nails and hooks. The tongue and groove flooring is in good condition.

The Second Floor

The Stair Hall - Room 202. The second floor stair hall has the same style baseboards as the first floor, and has the same dark finish on the woodwork as the first floor. The remainder of the second floor has a different style baseboard, and the woodwork is finished with light, rather yellow, graining. There are no rosettes above the doors and windows in the three second floor rooms.

The plaster on the south wall of the stair hall is in good condition, while the plaster on the remaining three walls is in fair to poor condition, with numerous cracked and loose areas (fig. 41). The baseboard at the south end of the east wall is missing (fig. 42), and there is a large gouge out of the baseboard at the west end of the south wall. The trim on either side of the east room doorway has buckled away from the wall, and the terrain above the south doorway is racked, both due to settlement. The trim at the south side of the west doorway is not in place. It is stored in the west room closet. Where the stair railing butts into the west wall,



41. Second floor stair hall, looking north, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

42. Second floor stair hall, looking southeast, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

there is evidence of some kind of round escutcheon missing from the west wall. About half of the ceiling plaster is missing, with most of the remaining plaster being loose (fig. 43). A light fixture is located at the north end of the hall, above the stairs. The floor is in generally good condition, although several of the boards are warped and loose. There is some evidence of cream colored paint at the top step. This could be a primer for glazing. A wood raceway and a fuse box for 30 amp electrical service are on the north wall, just to the west of the windows.

The West Room - Room 201. The west room has been damaged by settlement of the house. The floor on the east side of the room is buckled to the point where the hall door is stuck open and cannot be moved. Also the plaster on the south wall is cracked and buckling off the wall (fig. 44). One crack is about a half inch wide. The plaster on the other three walls is in good condition with a few minor cracks, except at the southern quarter of the east wall, where the plaster is missing (fig. 45). The plaster under the west window has been patched, probably by Holsopple as it matches other patches around the fireplaces and in the dining room known to have been made by Holsopple. The majority of the ceiling plaster is down and the rest of the plaster is loose. Some of the finish on the woodwork along the south wall has peeled off, but, in all, the woodwork is in good condition. The floor is painted, and appears to be in good condition, except for a small area of rot in the southeast corner. Originally, the western chimney went through the middle of the room. Templeton believes the chimney was already down in 1923, but that seems unlikely as the fireplaces were probably still in use at that time. According to Thomas Furlong, the chimney came down in 1974, and he incorporated the brick into his new house just to the north of the Unger farm. Where the chimney originally went through the west room ceiling, the ceiling has been patched. There is no patch at the floor, allowing one to look down into all three flues (fig. 46). At present the chimney ends just below the second floor level.

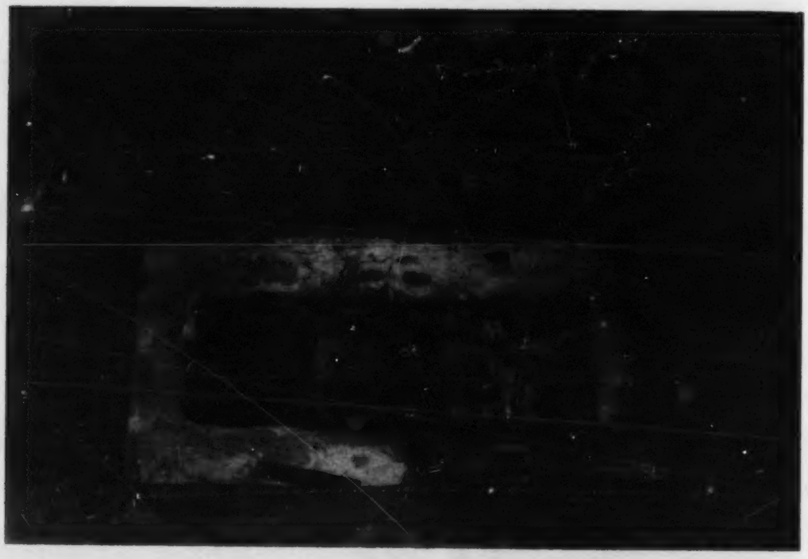
The west room closet (room 201A) is in poor condition. The plaster walls and ceiling are in poor shape with about half of the north wall gone, including some wood lath. The plaster ceiling is cracked and loose, and

43. Ceiling of second floor stair hall. Unger House. Early 1980s NPS photograph.

44. South wall of room 201, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph. NPS photograph.

45. South corner of east wall of room 201, Unger House. October 1984.

NPS photograph.



46. Floor opening at chimney, room 201, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

47. South side of chimney in room 203, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

48. South wall in room 203, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

has been patched previously. There is no evidence of the closet ever having been painted or wallpapered. The trim is grained and in good condition. The tongue and groove flooring is also in good condition.

The East Room - Room 203. The eastern chimney remains in room 203, complete with plaster and baseboard (fig. 47). Elsewhere in the east room, the plaster on the south wall and at the southern end of the east and west walls is largely cracked, loose, or missing. Much of the plaster on the south wall appears to have buckled off, due to settlement (fig. 48). The remainder of the walls are in fair to poor condition with plaster cracked and loose in spots. The ceiling plaster is almost entirely gone, as is some of the lath. The woodwork in the room is sound, although much of the graining has washed off the baseboards, especially on the south wall. The tongue and groove flooring may have been painted, either grey or brown. The north half of the floor is in good shape while the south half is rotten and has numerous holes. A white glass bell-shaped lamp shade with a raised design and beige coloring at the bottom and top was found in this room (fig. 49).

The east room closet (room 203A) is in fair condition. The plaster walls are cracked and most of the plaster ceiling is gone. There is no evidence of paint or wallpaper on the walls or ceiling. The trim is grained and is in good condition. The tongue and groove flooring is also in good condition.

The South Room - Room 204. The south room is the smallest room on the second floor. The plaster on the north wall is in good condition. The plaster on the remaining walls is missing, cracked, and loose, and has several drywall patches (fig. 50). These drywall patches were probably installed by the Furlongs to repair areas of plaster damaged by settlement or leaks in the roof. The entire plaster ceiling is missing. The woodwork is in good condition. The tongue and groove floor is holding up although it appears to be rotted.

The closet adjacent to the south room (room 204A) is in extremely poor shape. All of the plaster is gone, exposing all the wood lath. Some lath

49. Lamp shade found in room 203, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

50. Southeast corner of room 204, Unger House. October 1984. NPS photograph.

is missing as well. As in the south room, the floor is holding up, but appears to be rotted.

Recommendations

Historic interior fabric should be retained wherever feasible. The interior partitions and the woodwork, especially, on the first and second floors should be retained.

The basement of the Unger House will undergo major modifications in order to accommodate the program requirements of the new visitor contact facility. The most significant historic features of the basement are the door and window trim and the wainscotting of the southeast room. If it is possible to accommodate them within the adaptive reuse design, the door and window trim could contribute a great deal of character to the new spaces. Should basement windows need to be closed off from the interior spaces, dark plexiglass should be installed behind the historic windows. Hardware from any doors, windows and cabinets removed from the basement should be salvaged for reuse in other areas of the house. Sound sections of original baseboard from around the kitchen fireplace should be salvaged for possible use in replacing missing or damaged baseboard on the first floor.

The grained woodwork on the first and second floors is a significant part of the character of the interior. Every effort should be made to preserve it where possible. In most instances the woodwork merely needs to be cleaned. This may be achieved by wiping the woodwork with mineral spirits. Testing of a small, inconspicuous area, such as the edge of a door or the trim in a closet, should be undertaken to ensure this method will not damage the graining before proceeding to clean the rest of the woodwork. Missing or severely damaged pieces of workwork should be replaced to match the original trim. In cases where a piece of trim is sound, but the grained finish is badly water stained or otherwise damaged, the piece should be regrained. In the rooms where the existing woodwork is painted, the paint should be removed to reveal the historic graining. If it is not possible to remove the paint without damaging the original graining, the woodwork should be stripped and regrained to match the historic gaining.

The "new" style baseboard at each of the first floor fireplaces should be replaced with new baseboard to match the typical first floor style baseboard. This will eliminate awkward areas where dust may collect, thus simplifying maintenance. It will also give each room a more unified and finished appearance.

Due to the poor condition or non-existence of much of the plaster, and the necessity of installing insulation and wiring, it is permissable to remove the existing lath and plaster as needed. The replacement and repair of the historic plaster may be achieved with either plaster or drywall, as long as the thickness of the historic plaster is maintained. Walls should be wallpapered with reproduction wallpaper. If funding does not allow reproduction of the historic papers, contemporary paper of the same design idiom as the historic paper may be used.

Much of the flooring on the first and second floors is severely deteriorated. The deteriorated sections should be replaced to match the existing flooring. As much of the flooring will be removed in order to replace or repair rotted joists, it may be less expensive to replace the entire floor. Cost comparisons should be done to determine the most economical approach. Floors should be refinished to approximate the historic color.

Original door, window, and cabinet hardware should be cleaned, refinished, and reused in place wherever possible. Some door and window hardware may be salvaged from the spring house and from the basement of the main house to replace missing or broken hardware in the main house. Non-original hardware should be replaced with original hardware. Should there not be enough original hardware to replace missing or damaged pieces, reproductions of original pieces should be made, or reproduction hardware of a similar style may be used.

THE STRUCTURE

Description

The Unger House is a two-story wood framed building with a full basement. The basement walls (at the north, east, and west walls) are constructed of rubble stone masonry. Because of the sloping site, the south basement wall is exposed, resulting in a walk-out basement arrangement. This wall is wood framed. It appears that the foundation is merely an extension of the stone basement walls, which would result in a foundation width of 1'-6". At the south wall, the wood sill beam bears on a stone foundation also measuring 1'-6". At the center bearing wall, the wood sill beam bears on a stone foundation measuring 1'-0".

The wood structure is a typical balloon frame with the studs extending in one piece from the first floor to the roof. The intervening second floor joists are nailed to the side of the 2"x4" studs and supported on a let-in 1"x8" ribbon, which acts as a ledger. The south basement wall consists of a 2"x4" stud wall with heavy timber beams top and bottom. The first and second floor joists span from the exterior wall to a center bearing wall. The roof framing is typical of gabled roof construction. Framing plans and details at the connections are included in the drawings.

The condition of the structural elements of the Unger House is as follows.

Foundation. The stone rubble foundation is in good condition throughout the building. Some stones have come loose at the top of the low foundation walls as a result of the deteriorated sill beam.

Basement Floor Framing. The wood framing on the south side of the basement is extremely decayed and has failed at some locations. The sill beams on either end of the floor joists are also decayed along their entire length. All wood decay can be attributed to moisture and the lack of adequate protection and ventilation. There is no evidence of insect attack. The concrete slab on grade on the north side of the basement is in fair condition.

First Floor Framing. The first floor framing is in fair condition, although some floor joists are decayed. The rotted locations are shown on the Existing First Floor Framing Plan. Additionally, the first floor sill beam at the south wall is rotted below the window on the west end. Again, moisture is the primary cause of decay.

Second Floor Framing. The second floor framing is in generally good condition with the exception of one area in the southeast corner. At this location, the top of the floor joists are decayed as a result of water leaking through the roof and ceiling. The flooring is also rotted in this area.

Second Floor Ceiling Framing. The second floor ceiling framing also serves as the attic floor framing although there is no flooring on the joists. The condition of these members is good and no decay is present.

Roof Framing. The roof framing is in good condition with the exception of two small areas at the south dormer which have some decay. Also, the rafter ends of the overhang at the south wall are decayed. The board sheathing is in fair condition and rotted in some areas as a result of deterioration of the roofing and prolonged exposure to the weather.

Wall Framing. With the exception of the south wall, the exterior stud wall framing is in good condition. At the south wall, as mentioned earlier, the timber beams at the basement and first floor are decayed. Further, the bottom of the studs at the basement sill beam are probably decayed as a result of direct contact with the rotted beam. The interior center bearing wall is in a similar condition at the basement floor level. Along with deterioration of the sill beam, there has been some settlement of the center bearing wall as evidenced by deflection of the first and second floors at the chimneys.

Generally, the Unger House is in fair structural condition. Recommendations for repair of the deteriorated conditions to rehabilitate the structure are contained in the section following the load bearing analysis.

Load Bearing Analysis. The following load bearing analysis is based on values for Hemlock Grade No. 1. The wood identification was performed by the Forest Products Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture, from samples collected in the field. The grade of the wood members was determined by visual examination.

The allowable loading at each level is as follows (the values assume that substantially decayed members will be replaced in-kind as a minimal treatment):

Level	Allowable Total Load (psf)	Existing Dead Load (psf)	Allowable Live Load (psf)
Basement	37	6	31
First Floor	61	17	44
Second Floor	61	17	44
Second Floor Ceiling/ Attic Floor	21	14	7
Roof	45	11	34

Code requirements for minimum live load according to the BOCA Basic Building Code are as follows for proposed uses of the building:

Public Assembly Areas	100 psf
Offices	50 psf
Attics	20 psf
Light Storage	125 psf
Roof	25 psf

For comparison, the minimum live load required for a residential dwelling is 40 psf.

Comparison of the above figures yields the following conclusions:

1. If the building is used for public assembly, then all floors must be strengthened. Alternatives to this would be to strengthen only those floors where public assembly is anticipated or to limit the number of occupants in one area at any single time.

2. If the building is used for offices, then the existing first and second floor capacity are near the minimum required live load. Office use is permitted on these floors as long as heavy files are not placed in the rooms.

3. The attic floor (second floor ceiling) capacity is less than the code requirement. This is acceptable if the attic space is not used for storage.

4. It is anticipated that the wood framed portion of the basement floor will be totally removed and replaced with a new concrete slab on grade. If this is done, then the basement may be used for light storage. Also, it is acceptable for use for mechanical and electrical equipment.

5. The existing roof framing is adequate for the required live load.

Whenever the occupancy of a building is changed from residential to any other use, normally some strengthening of the floors is required, as in this case.

Recommendations

To maintain the structural integrity of the Unger House, some repair work is necessary. This work can be done in conjunction with the construction of the proposed visitor center.

At the foundation, all loose stones should be replaced and laid in a full bed of mortar. Where the mortar joints are deteriorated, repointing is necessary.

All decayed wood should be repaired by scabbing (with wood or steel), consolidation (with epoxy), or complete replacement. Specifically, the structural members requiring repair/replacement are:

1. the entire wood framed basement floor system
2. the sill beam at the south wall at the basement and first floor levels
3. all decayed joists at the first and second floors
4. decayed areas of the roof framing including the rafter ends at the south wall.

The type of repair should be determined by its effect on the historic fabric as well as the required strength. It is anticipated that some removal of historic fabric will be necessary to accomplish the repairs. However, reinstallation of the fabric should conceal any repair work.

When decisions are made on the use of each floor, then a determination of the degree of floor strengthening, if necessary, can be made. It would be relatively simple to strengthen the first floor by adding new bearing walls or a post and beam system in the basement. The second floor would be more difficult to modify for use as a public assembly area, because framing would be exposed at the first story below or extensive removal of historic fabric would be required. If the second floor is to be used for public assembly, then it is recommended that the number of occupants be limited to 10-15 people in lieu of floor strengthening.

If the above recommendations are followed, then the structural integrity of the Unger House will be maintained. Furthermore, the public may visit this historic building safely.

THE OUTBUILDINGS

THE SPRING HOUSE

To the northeast of the Unger House stands the spring house, or, as it was also known, the summer house. As can be seen from the 1889 photograph of the farm, the spring house was originally a large two-story structure with gables at the east and west ends (fig. 6). The structure appears to have had a central chimney, and was painted a light color, possibly the same white with red trim as the main house.

The current spring house is about 10 feet by 20 feet, which is apparently about half the size of the original structure. However, Mrs. Meyers' descriptions of the spring house match what is existing today, and do not indicate a larger structure. The existing portions of the building do appear to be original fabric. The stonework of the foundation and the pediments above the doors and windows are similar to those of the main house. Also, the doors and the hardware in the spring house match those of the main house.

The exterior of the building is finished with vertical board and batten siding. The remains of asphalt shingles and roll roofing can be seen on top of the original roof sheathing (figs. 51 and 52).

The basement of the spring house consists of a single room and is entered at the west end of the structure. Two basement windows, similar to the basement windows on the north side of the Unger House, are found on the south side of the spring house (fig. 53). A concrete trough along the south wall once contained the spring water used for cooling milk and other items.

The first floor of the spring house also consists of a single room that was used in Holsopple's day for slaughtering and storing cured meat. It is entered from a door in the center of the north wall. To the east of the door is a six-over-six window with about half of its glazing intact. While

51. The spring house, looking northeast. October 1984.
NPS photograph.

52. North facade, spring house. October 1984.
NPS photograph.

the window on the north side of the structure is the only window on the first floor with existing sashes, there were four or five additional windows on the first floor. One was located on the east wall and two were located on the south wall. Due to the deteriorated condition of the building it is difficult to ascertain whether one or two windows were located on the west wall.

The interior of the first floor contains a corner cupboard in the northwest corner that is very similar to the corner cupboard in the southeast basement room of the main house. At the east end of the room three sections of ceramic drainage tile are suspended from the roof. Evidently, the pipe served as the flue for a stove. Mrs. Meyers confirms that a stove stood at the east end of the room, and that the room also had shelves and folding countertops that were used in the slaughtering process.

At present, the spring house is in poor condition. The stone foundation is cracked and has loose and missing stones. The rough hewn sill plate has severe insect damage. The upper walls and roof are in the process of collapsing, with the southeast corner already collapsed (fig. 54).

The spring house is too deteriorated structurally to repair. There is enough evidence in place to reconstruct the spring house, although this should only be undertaken if a suitable use, such as storage of maintenance equipment, can be identified for the structure. Otherwise, it is recommended that the upper portions of the building be removed and the stone foundations be stabilized. The door and window hardware and the doors should be salvaged for possible reuse in the restoration of the main house.

THE MAIN BARN AND CARRIAGE SHED

The two barns on the farm were built adjacent to one another to the northwest of the main house. They formed an L shape in plan, leaving the "heel" of the L open. Although, like the Unger House, there is no

53. Basement of spring house, looking east. October 1984. NPS photograph.

54. Southeast corner of spring house. October 1984. NPS photograph.

known definite date of construction, it may be assumed the barns were constructed by Unger in the early 1880s.

Both of the barns were of heavy timber construction on stone foundations. Some barn timbers were hand-hewn. Possibly they were reused from an earlier structure. A photograph taken in 1889 shows both to have been painted a dark color with light trim (fig. 6). Mrs. Meyers remembers the barns as being red, and indeed, patches of red paint are to be seen on the remaining sections of the structures. The barns collapsed in 1975.

The main barn was two-and-a-half stories tall and was approximately twice as long as it was wide. It had four large shuttered windows on the south side of the middle level and two windows on the west side of the middle level. There is no information on the fenestration of the lower level or of the north and east sides, except for a photograph showing a large sliding door at the lower level of the west facade with a small window just to the north of the entry (fig. 55). As the middle level of the barn was approximately even with grade on the north side, it may be assumed the barn also had an entrance on that side. According to Templeton, the siding on the west end of the barn blew off once and was replaced by his uncle.

The remains of the collapsed barn indicate it originally had a wood shingle roof with asphalt shingles applied at a later date (fig. 56). Mrs. Meyers recalls the barn being reroofed while she lived with her aunt and uncle. She thinks her uncle used tar paper with an asphalt shingle starter course. Both Templeton and Furlong reroofed the barn several times with tar paper. Sections of walls found in the ruins verify the exterior of the structure was sided with wide, vertical boards, while at least a portion of the interior was finished with horizontal boards.

Although very faint in the 1889 photograph, the barn had two cupolas placed symetrically on the roof (fig. 6). A photograph from Holsopple's tenancy, however, does not show any cupolas on the barn, but does show dormers on the south roof (fig. 57). Templeton and Furlong both state

55. Entry to lower level at southwest corner of main barn, circa 1920. Photograph courtesy of Florence Meyers, South Fork, Pennsylvania.

56. Ruins of main barn, looking west from center of ruins. Summer 1983. NPS photograph.

there were three dormers on the south side of the barn, and none on the north side.

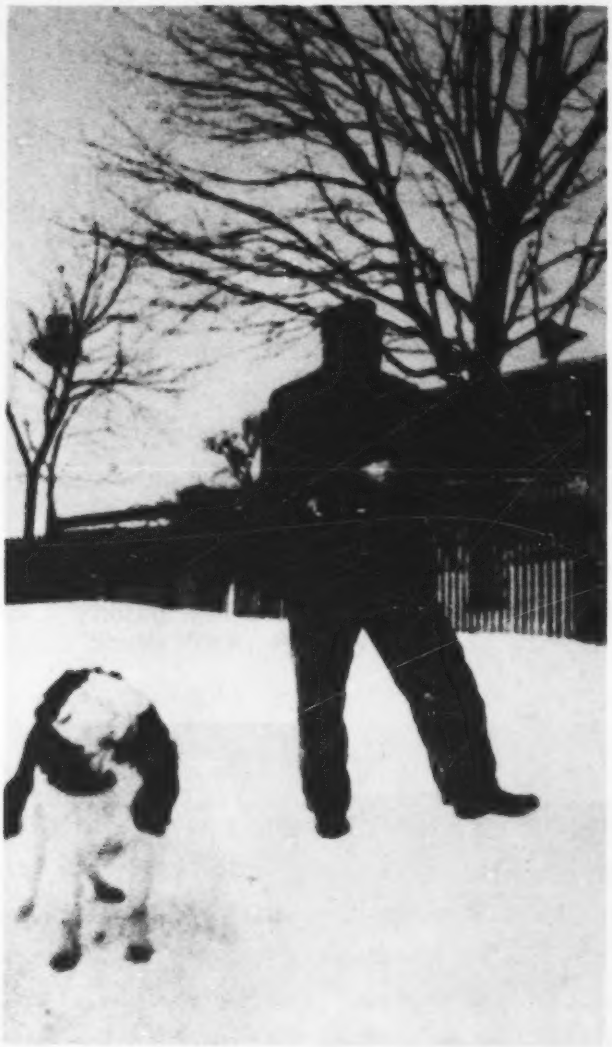
The carriage shed was a one-and-a-half story structure, entered on the west side. It also appears to have a cupola in the 1889 photograph (fig. 6). The south foundation wall of the structure acts as a retaining wall and has four counterforts, dividing the wall into three bays (fig. 58). The floor of the carriage shed extended past this south retaining wall and was supported by a heavy timber beam resting on the ends of the counterforts (fig. 59). The exterior of the shed was finished the same as the exterior of the main barn.

Although the barn and carriage shed were part of the historic scene on the day the dam failed, there is insufficient evidence to reconstruct them. It is recommended to remove the debris from the collapse of the barns and to stabilize the stone foundations.

THE GARAGE

To the west of the house stands the most recent structure on the Unger farm, the garage. The three bay wide structure was built by the Furlongs on the site of the original privy. The Furlongs used material excavated from the hill to the north of the main house to create a level site on which to build the garage. The garage is constructed of concrete block to a height of approximately four feet above grade. Wood studs covered with fiberboard siding complete the walls (fig. 60). Roll roofing is used to cover the roof, while the floor of the garage is gravel. The east side of the garage is partially burnt as the result of an arson fire in the summer of 1983.

In order to more closely reflect the historic scene of May 31, 1889, it is recommended the garage be removed along with the fill it was constructed on.



57. Jake Holsopple standing to south of Unger House.
Main barn in background, circa 1920.
Photograph courtesy of Florence Meyers, South Fork, Pennsylvania.

58. South foundation wall of carriage shed. February 1984. NPS photograph.

59. Floor framing of carriage shed at south foundation wall, looking west. October 1984. NPS photograph.

MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURES

The Well House

Just to the south of the spring house is the well house, which was constructed by Holsopple. The well house is made of cinder blocks topped with a low wood shed-like structure siding with vertical board siding (fig. 61). The roof is of roll roofing. The structure is badly deteriorated and nothing of significance would be lost by its removal.

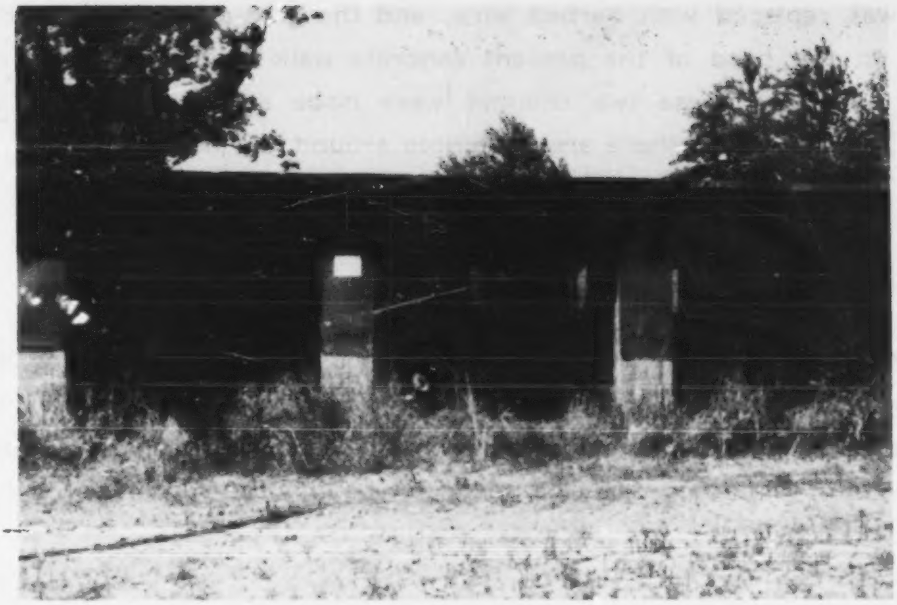
The Silo

Jake Holsopple built the silo in about 1914 or 1915, in the "heel" of the L formed by the main barn and the carriage shed. The foundation, which still exists, is of concrete and is circular in shape. The upper part of the silo was constructed of interlocking vertical wood boards held together with steel bands. The horizontal joints of the wood "staves" were staggered and the steel bands could be tightened. The entire silo stood slightly taller than the barn (fig. 13). The silo collapsed in the early 1970s. The foundation should be removed as it is not part of the historic scene.

The Fences

As can be seen in the 1889 photograph (fig. 6), the fence surrounding the farm and along the drive into the farm were horizontal board fences. They are no longer standing.

Also in the 1889 photograph there appears to be a fence around the main house. Archeological evidence confirms the existence of several fences around the house. A photograph from the early 1920s shows a picket fence around the house, with a gate in the center of the south side (figs. 13 and 57). Presumably, there was also a gate in the center of the north side at the bottom of the north porch steps. Later, the picket



60. The garage, looking south. Summer 1983.
NPS photograph.

61. The well house, looking south. October 1984.
NPS photograph.

fence was replaced with barbed wire, and the gate on the north side was moved to the head of the present concrete walk at the east side of the house. Whether these two changes were made at the same time is not known. At present, there are no fences around the house.

Other Structures

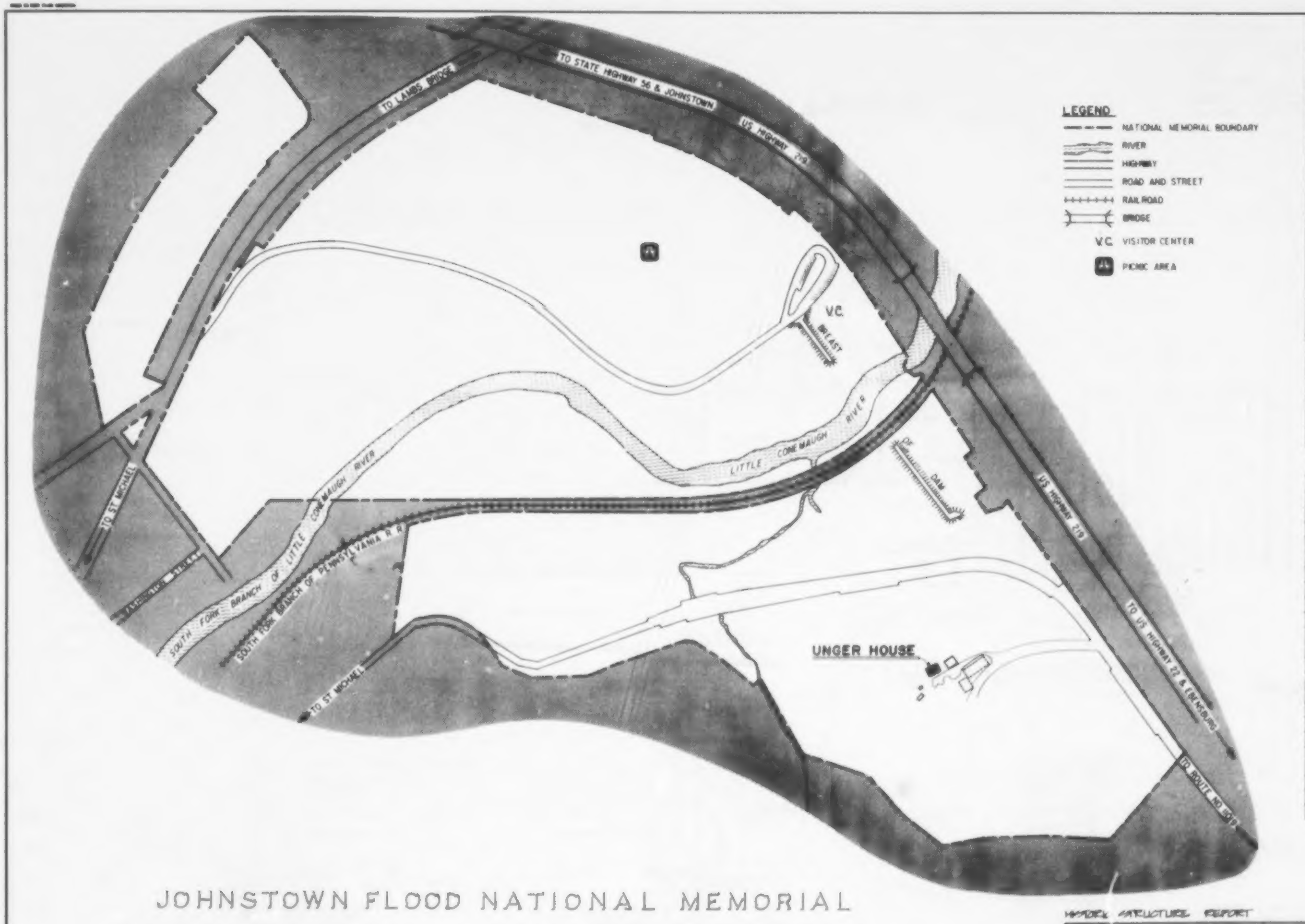
The privy stood to the west of the main house, somewhere under the fill on which the present garage stands. A walk connected the privy to the north porch of the house. The privy was destroyed when the garage was constructed. The privy may be seen just behind the corner porch column in figure 13.

Also destroyed by the construction of the garage were a smokehouse and a chicken coop. According to Furlong, these structures stood in the area to the north of the main house where the fill for the garage was removed. Both buildings date from at least 1911. Templeton believes the smokehouse was about twelve feet square. Ruins from a rectangular stone foundation are just to the north of the area of fill removal. Perhaps these are the remains of the chicken coop as none of the past residents mentioned a third building in that particular locale.

Visible behind the carriage shed in the 1889 photograph (fig. 6) are two other small structures. Templeton reports that a pig pen and another chicken coop once stood to the north of the barns. Also, Mrs. Meyers tells of a building somewhere to the north of the main house where pigs were kept along with chickens that were being fattened. She referred to the building as a chicken coop. No buildings stand to the north of the barns at the present time.

The stone wall, west of the present garage, along the southern edge of the road will be covered and no further treatment is recommended at this time.

MEASURED DRAWINGS


TO LAMBS BRIDGE
TO STATE HIGHWAY 56 & JOHNSTOWN
US HIGHWAY 219
LEGEND
NATIONAL MEMORIAL BOUNDARY
RIVER
HIGHWAY
ROAD AND STREET
RAILROAD
BRIDGE
V.C. VISITOR CENTER
PICNIC AREA
V.C.
BREAST
LITTLE CONEMAUGH RIVER
SOUTH FORK BRANCH OF LITTLE CONEMAUGH RIVER
SOUTH FORK BRANCH OF PENNSYLVANIA R R
DAM
TO ST MICHAEL
TO ST MICHAEL
UNGER HOUSE
TO US HIGHWAY 22 & EBENSBURG
TO ROUTE NO 1009
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

ALTOONA
EBENSBURG
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
JOHNSTOWN
ST MICHAEL
GREENSBURG
MT PLEASANT
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
BROTHERTON
ALLEGHENY TUNNEL
PENNSYLVANIA
SCALE OF MILES

UNGER HOUSE EXISTING CONDITIONS

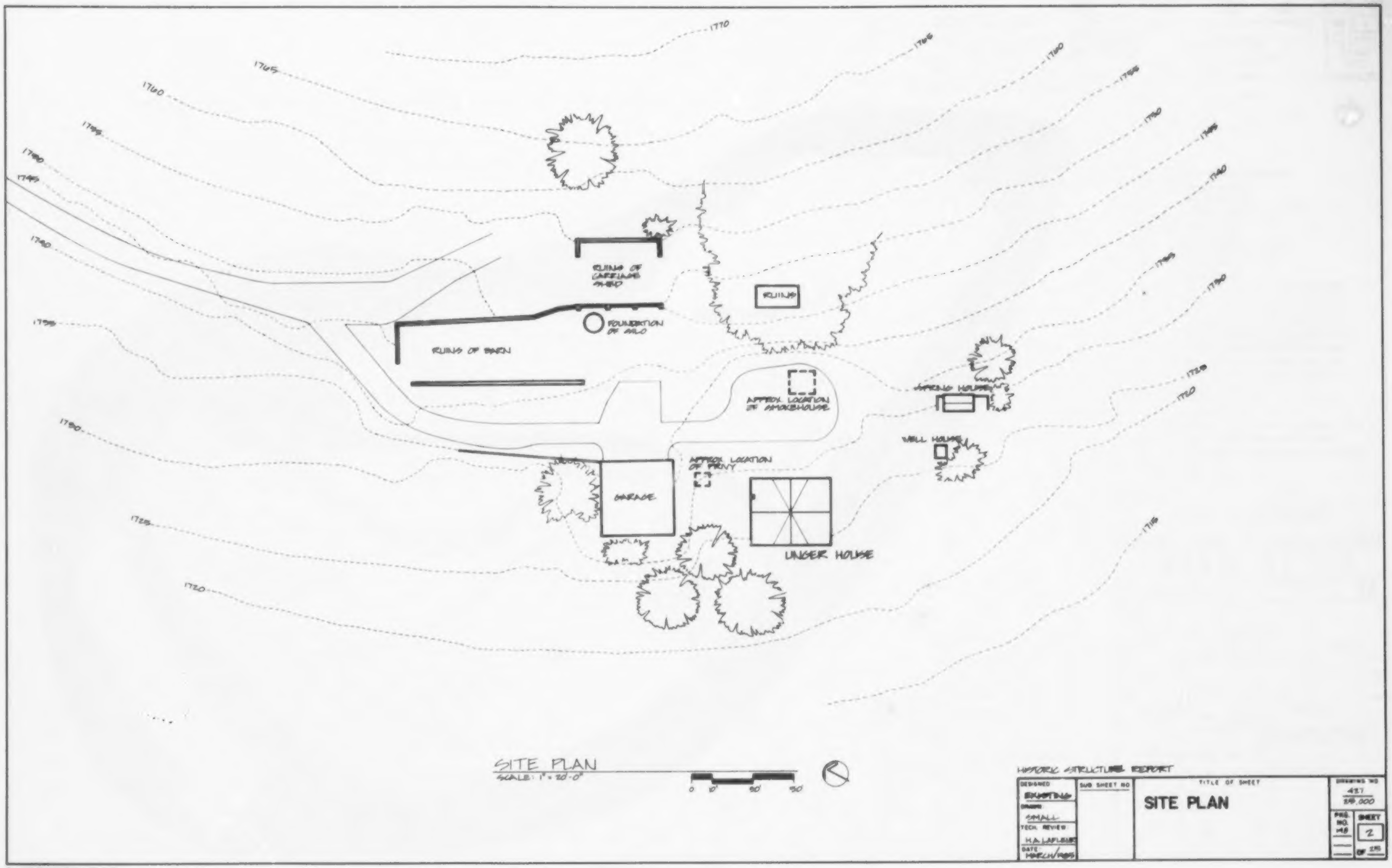
INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SHEET NO	TITLE
1	COVER SHEET
2	SITE PLAN
3	FOUNDATION & BASEMENT FLOOR FRAMING PLANS
4	FIRST & SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLANS
5	SECOND FLOOR CEILING & ROOF FRAMING PLANS
6	BASEMENT PLAN
7	FIRST FLOOR PLAN
8	SECOND FLOOR PLAN
9	NORTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
10	SOUTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
11	EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
12	WEST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
13	NORTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS
14	SOUTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS
15	EAST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS
16	WEST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS
17	CROSS SECTION
18	LONGITUDINAL SECTION
19	DOOR SCHEDULE & DETAILS
20	DOOR DETAILS
21	DOOR DETAILS
22	WINDOW SCHEDULE & DETAILS
23	WINDOW DETAILS
24	WINDOW DETAILS
25	ROOF & MOLDING DETAILS

SCALE OF FEET
200 0 200 400
60 0 60 100
SCALE OF METERS

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

EXISTING CONDITIONS	DESIGNED	TITLE OF DRAWING COVER SHEET LOCATION WITHIN PARK	DRAWING NO 427 25,000
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	DRAWN DRAFTING BR TECH REVIEW LAFLEUR DATE MARCH 1985	UNGER HOUSE NAME OF PARK JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL REGION MID ATLANTIC COUNTY CAMBRIA STATE PA	PKG NO 148 SHEET 1 OF 25

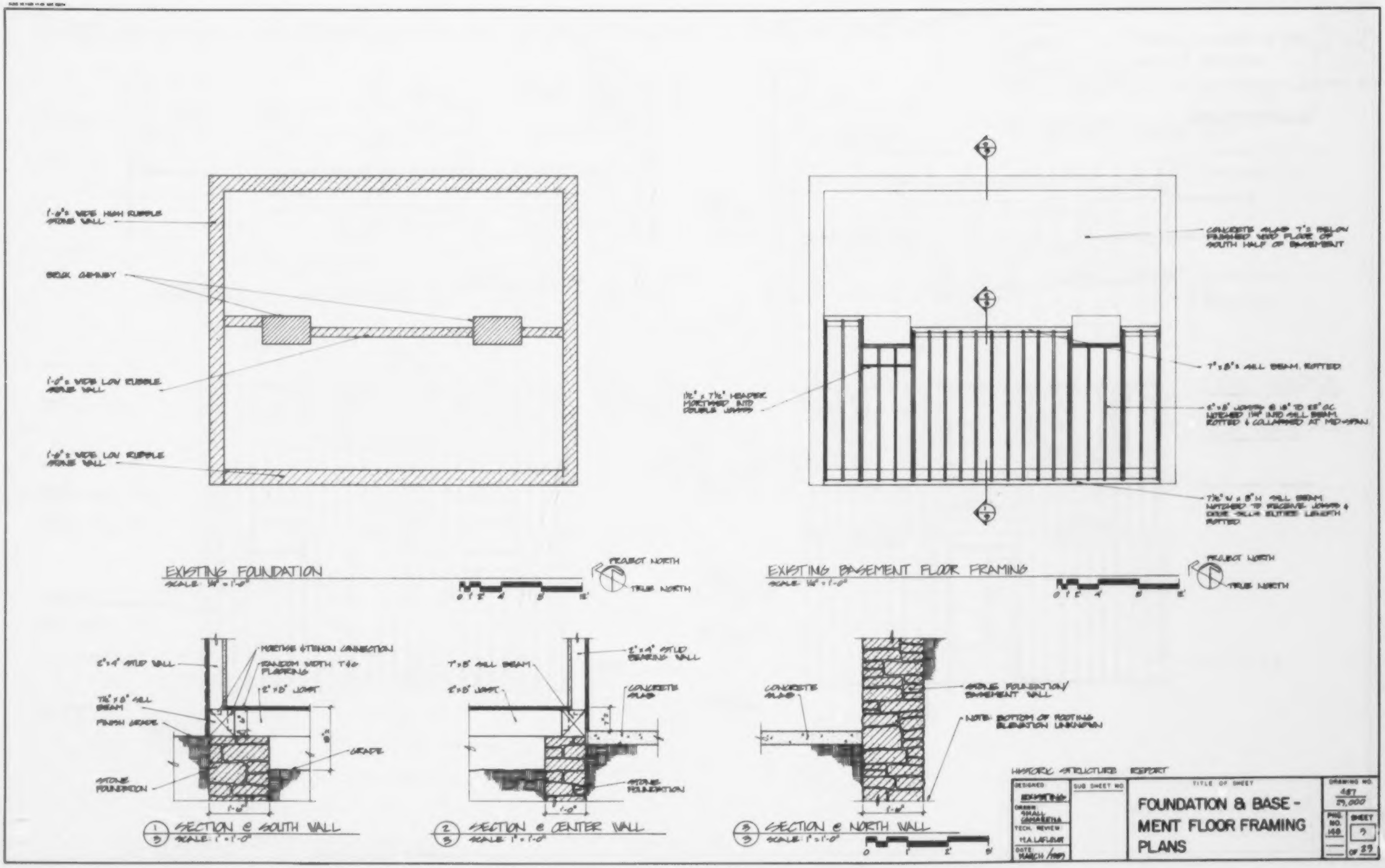


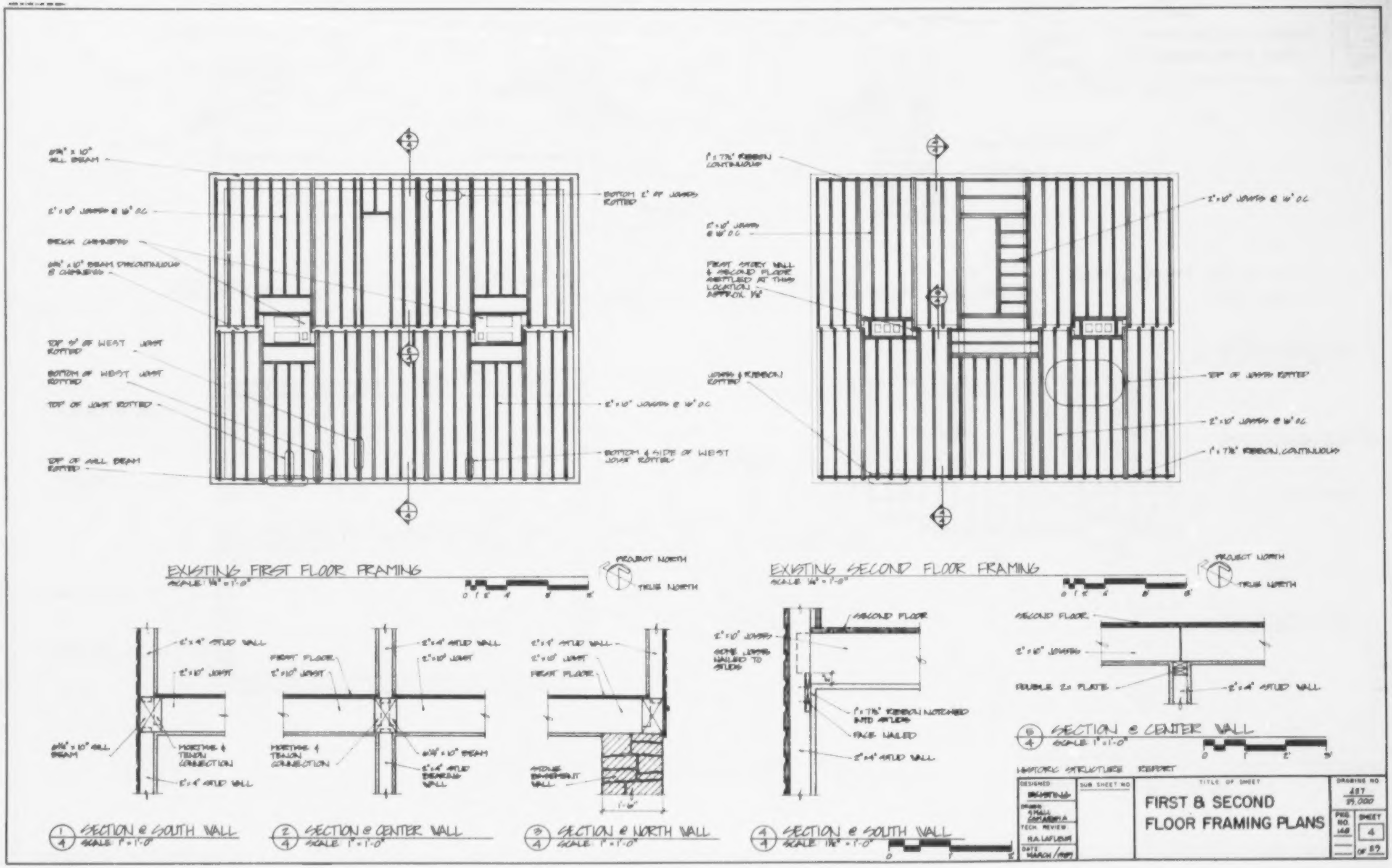
1770
1765
1760
1755
1750
1745
1740
1735
1730
1725
1720
1715
RUINS OF CARRIAGE SHED
RUINS
FOUNDATION OF SILO
RUINS OF BARN
APPROX. LOCATION OF SMOKEHOUSE
SPRING HOUSE
WELL HOUSE
APPROX. LOCATION OF PRIVY
GARAGE
UNGER HOUSE
0
10'
30'
50'

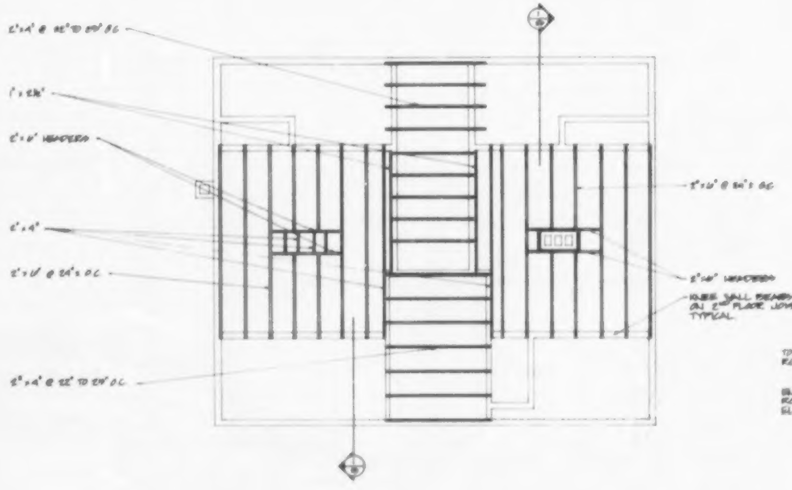
SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 20'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

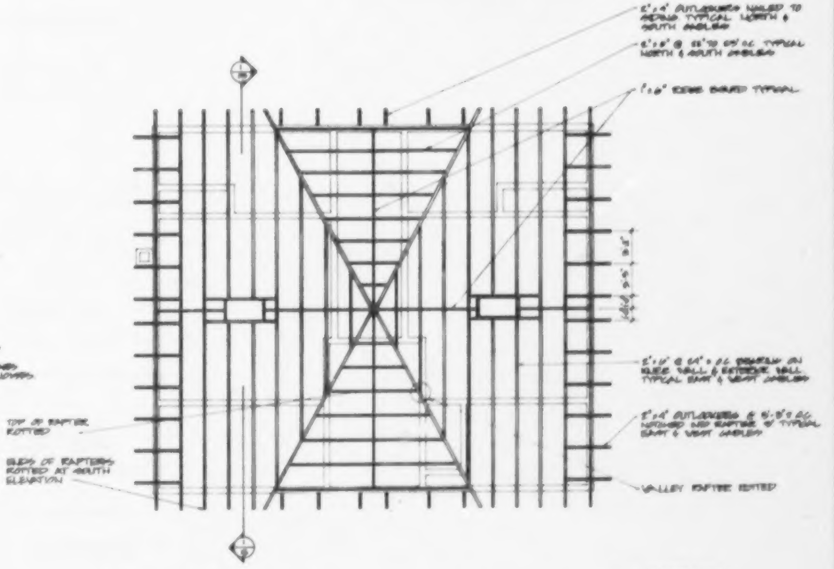
DESIGNED EXISTING DRAWN SMALL TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR DATE MARCH/1985	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET SITE PLAN	DRAWING NO 427 29,000 PKG. NO. 148 SHEET 2 OF 25


1'-6" ± WIDE HIGH RUBBLE STONE WALL
BRICK CHIMNEY
1'-0" ± WIDE LOW RUBBLE STONE WALL
1'-6" ± WIDE LOW RUBBLE STONE WALL
EXISTING FOUNDATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 4 8 16'
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
CONCRETE SLAB 7" ± BELOW FINISHED WOOD FLOOR OF SOUTH HALF OF BASEMENT
7" x 8" ± SILL BEAM, ROTTED
1½" x 7½" HEADER MORTISED INTO DOUBLE JOISTS
2" x 8" JOISTS @ 18" TO 23" O.C. NOTCHED 1¼" INTO SILL BEAM, ROTTED & COLLAPSED AT MID-SPAN
7½" W x 8" H SILL BEAM NOTCHED TO RECEIVE JOISTS & DOVE TAILS ENTIRE LENGTH ROTTED
EXISTING BASEMENT FLOOR FRAMING
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 4 8 16'
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
2" x 4" STUD WALL
MORTISE & TENON CONNECTION
RANDOM WIDTH T & G FLOORING
2" x 8" JOIST
7½" x 8" SILL BEAM
FINISH GRADE
GRADE
STONE FOUNDATION
1'-0"
1 / 3 SECTION @ SOUTH WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
7" x 8" SILL BEAM
2" x 8" JOIST
2" x 4" STUD BEARING WALL
CONCRETE SLAB
STONE FOUNDATION
1'-0"
2 / 3 SECTION @ CENTER WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
CONCRETE SLAB
STONE FOUNDATION/ BASEMENT WALL
NOTE: BOTTOM OF FOOTING ELEVATION UNKNOWN
1'-0"
3 / 3 SECTION @ NORTH WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
0 1' 2' 3'
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED EXISTING
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA
TECH. REVIEW M.A. LAFLEUR
DATE MARCH 1987
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
FOUNDATION & BASE-MENT FLOOR FRAMING PLANS
DRAWING NO. 487 / 29,000
PKG NO. 148
SHEET 7 OF 29

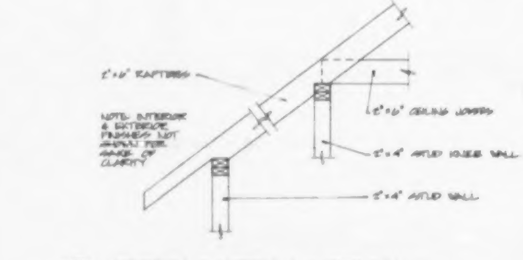

6¾" x 10" SILL BEAM
2" x 10" JOISTS @ 16" O.C.
BRICK CHIMNEYS
6¾" x 10" BEAM DISCONTINUOUS @ CHIMNEYS
TOP 9" OF WEST JOIST ROTTED
BOTTOM OF WEST JOIST ROTTED
TOP OF JOIST ROTTED
TOP OF SILL BEAM ROTTED
BOTTOM 2" OF JOISTS ROTTED
2" x 10" JOISTS @ 16" O.C.
BOTTOM & SIDE OF WEST JOIST ROTTED
EXISTING FIRST FLOOR FRAMING
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 4 8 16
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
1" x 7½" RIBBON CONTINUOUS
2" x 10" JOISTS @ 16" O.C.
FIRST STORY WALL & SECOND FLOOR SETTLED AT THIS LOCATION APPROX. 1½"
JOISTS & RIBBON ROTTED
2" x 10" JOISTS @ 16" O.C.
TOP OF JOISTS ROTTED
2" x 10" JOISTS @ 16" O.C.
1" x 7½" RIBBON, CONTINUOUS
EXISTING SECOND FLOOR FRAMING
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 4 8 16
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
2" x 4" STUD WALL
2" x 10" JOIST
6¾" x 10" SILL BEAM
MORTISE & TENON CONNECTION
2" x 4" STUD WALL
1/4 SECTION @ SOUTH WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
FIRST FLOOR
2" x 10" JOIST
MORTISE & TENON CONNECTION
2" x 4" STUD WALL
2" x 10" JOIST
6¾" x 10" BEAM
2" x 4" STUD BEARING WALL
2/4 SECTION @ CENTER WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
2" x 4" STUD WALL
2" x 10" JOIST
FIRST FLOOR
STONE BASEMENT WALL
1'-6"
3/4 SECTION @ NORTH WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
SECOND FLOOR
2" x 10" JOISTS
SOME JOISTS NAILED TO STUDS
1" x 7½" RIBBON NOTCHED INTO STUDS
FACE NAILED
2" x 4" STUD WALL
4/4 SECTION @ SOUTH WALL
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"
0 1 2
SECOND FLOOR
2" x 10" JOISTS
DOUBLE 2x PLATE
2" x 4" STUD WALL
5/4 SECTION @ CENTER WALL
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"
0 1 2 3
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
EXISTING
DRAWN
SMALL CASABONA
TECH. REVIEW
H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE
MARCH /1987
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST & SECOND FLOOR FRAMING PLANS
DRAWING NO
487
39,000
PKG NO
148
SHEET
4
OF 59


2"x4" @ 22" TO 24" O.C.
1"x2¼"
2"x6" HEADERS
2"x4"
2"x6" @ 24"± O.C.
2"x4" @ 22" TO 24" O.C.
2"x6" @ 24"± O.C.
2"x6" HEADERS
KNEE WALL BEAMS ON 2ND FLOOR JOISTS TYPICAL

EXISTING SECOND FLOOR CEILING FRAMING
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"


2"x4" OUTLOOKERS NAILED TO SIDING TYPICAL NORTH & SOUTH GABLES
2"x6" @ 22" TO 25" O.C. TYPICAL NORTH & SOUTH GABLES
1"x6" RIDGE BOARD TYPICAL
3'-6"
3'-5"
2"x6" @ 24"± O.C. BEARING ON KNEE WALL & EXTERIOR WALL TYPICAL EAST & WEST GABLES
2"x4" OUTLOOKERS @ 5'-5"± O.C. NOTCHED INTO RAFTERS 4' TYPICAL EAST & WEST GABLES
VALLEY RAFTER ROTTED
TOP OF RAFTER ROTTED
ENDS OF RAFTERS ROTTED AT SOUTH ELEVATION

EXISTING ROOF FRAMING
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"


2"x6" RAFTERS
NOTE: INTERIOR & EXTERIOR FINISHES NOT SHOWN FOR SAKE OF CLARITY
2"x6" CEILING JOISTS
2"x4" STUD KNEE WALL
2"x4" STUD WALL

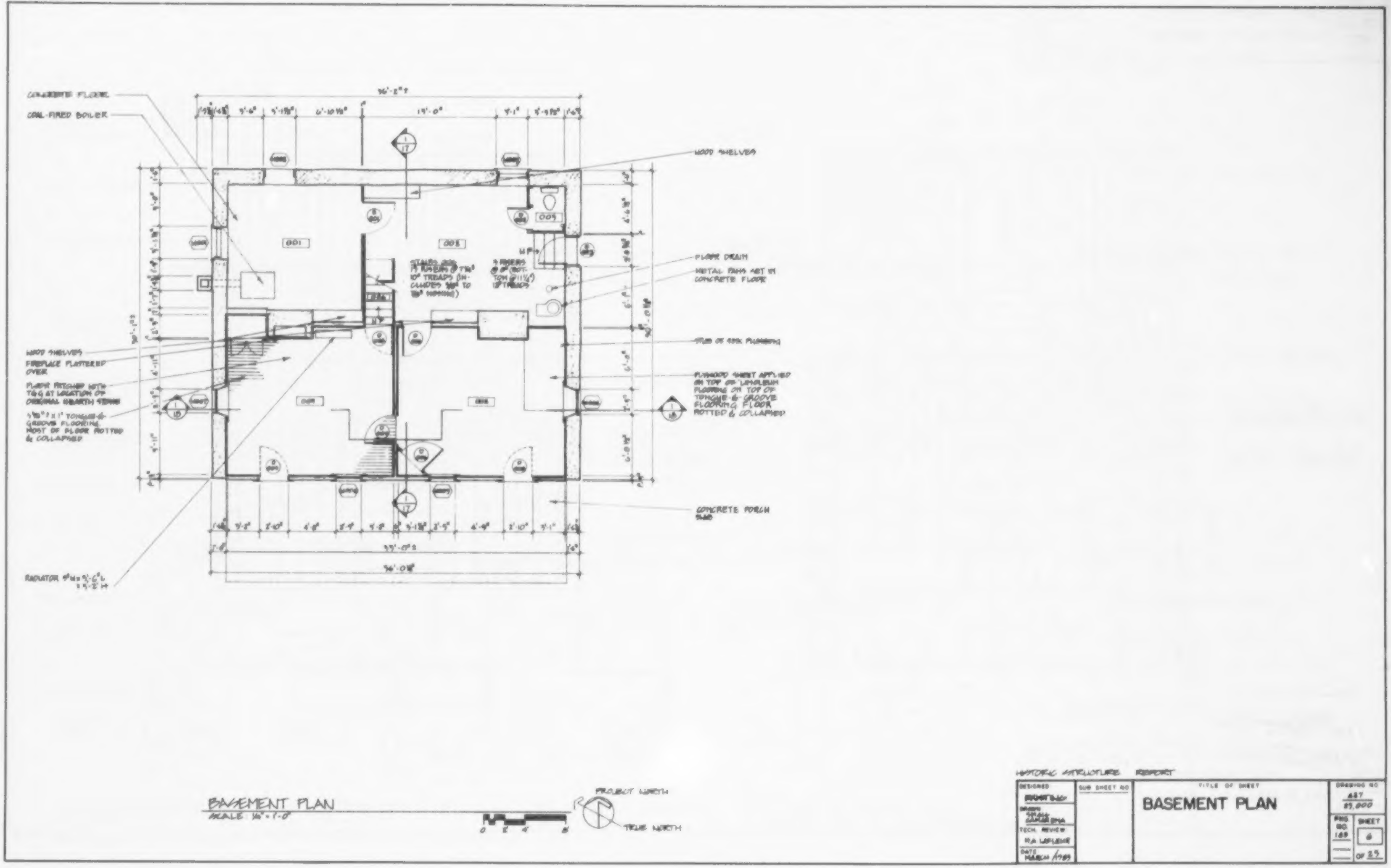
1/5 SECTION @ NORTH & SOUTH WALLS
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

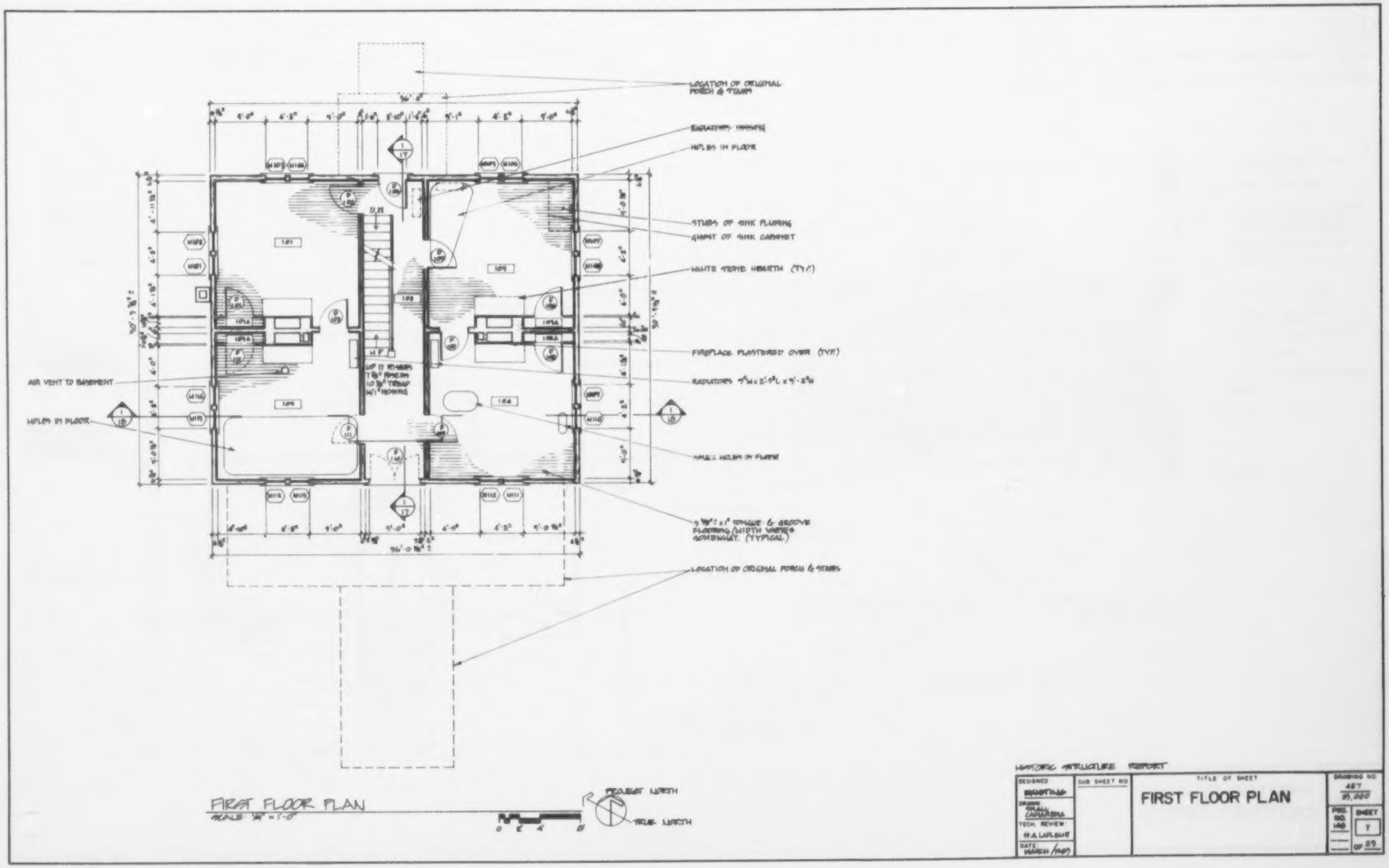
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

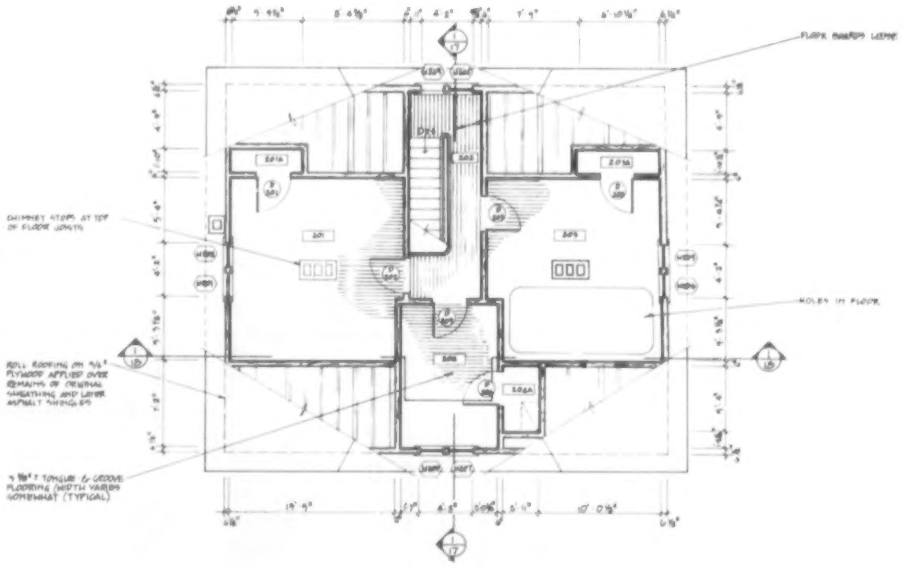
DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: SMALL CAMARENA
TECH REVIEW: H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE: MARCH 1989
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET

SECOND FLOOR CEILING
& ROOF FRAMING PLANS

DRAWING NO 487 / 91,000
PKG NO 148
SHEET 4 OF 89


CONCRETE FLOOR
COAL-FIRED BOILER
WOOD SHELVES
FIREPLACE PLASTERED OVER
FLOOR PATCHED WITH T&G AT LOCATION OF ORIGINAL HEARTH STONE
1 5/8" x 1" TONGUE-&-GROOVE FLOORING. MOST OF FLOOR ROTTED & COLLAPSED
RADIATOR
WOOD SHELVES
FLOOR DRAIN
METAL PANS SET IN CONCRETE FLOOR
PLYWOOD SHEET APPLIED ON TOP OF LINOLEUM FLOORING ON TOP OF TONGUE-&-GROOVE FLOORING. FLOOR ROTTED & COLLAPSED
CONCRETE PORCH SLAB
001
003
004
005
006
UP
STAIRS 005
10" TREADS
36'-2"
14'-0"
33'-0"
36'-0"
1
17
1
18
BASEMENT PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
DRAWN
TECH. REVIEW
DATE
MARCH 1989
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
BASEMENT PLAN
DRAWING NO
437
89,000
PKG NO
189
SHEET
6
OF 39


LOCATION OF ORIGINAL PORCH & STAIRS
[illegible]
HOLES IN FLOOR
STUBS OF SINK PLUMBING
GHOST OF SINK CABINET
WHITE STONE HEARTH (TYP.)
FIREPLACE PLASTERED OVER (TYP.)
RADIATORS
SMALL HOLES IN FLOOR
TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING (WIDTH VARIES SOMEWHAT. (TYPICAL)
LOCATION OF ORIGINAL PORCH & STAIRS
AIR VENT TO BASEMENT
HOLES IN FLOOR
UP 17 RISERS
101
101A
103
104
108
109
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
DRAWN
TECH. REVIEW
H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE MARCH 1989
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
DRAWING NO 427 25,000
PKG. NO. 149
SHEET 7 OF 29


FLOOR BOARDS LOOSE
HOLES IN FLOOR
CHIMNEY STOPS AT TOP OF FLOOR JOISTS
ROLL ROOFING ON 3/4" PLYWOOD APPLIED OVER REMAINS OF ORIGINAL SHEATHING AND LATER ASPHALT SHINGLES
5 1/4" ± TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING (WIDTH VARIES SOMEWHAT (TYPICAL)
201
201A
202
203
203A
206
206A
D 201
D 202
D 203
D 205
D 206
DN
7' 4 1/2"
8' 4 7/8"
4' 3"
7' 9"
6' 10 1/2"
19' 9"
6' 3"
10' 0 1/2"
1 / 17
1 / 18

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0
2
4
8
PROJECT NORTH
TRUE NORTH

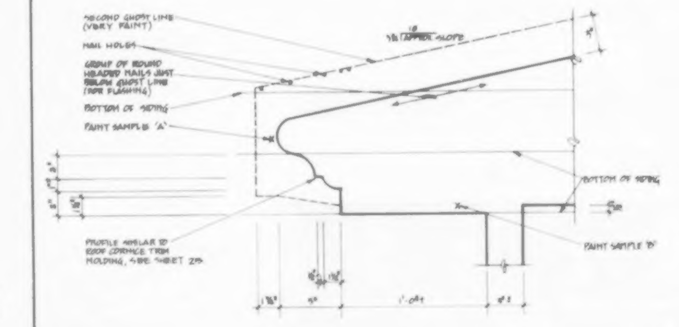
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED
BUFFING
DRAWN
SMALL
CARDENAS
TECH. REVIEW
M.A. LAFLEUR
DATE
MARCH 1989

SUB SHEET NO

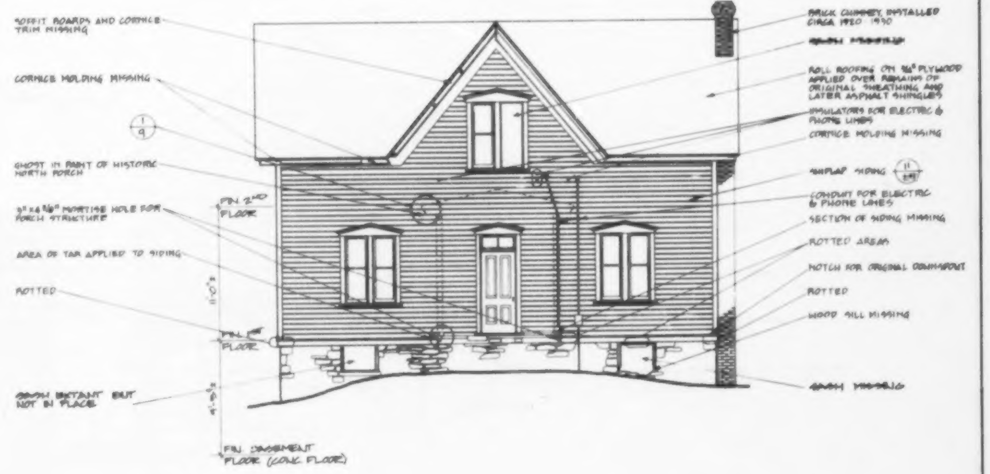
TITLE OF SHEET
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DRAWING NO
457
25,000
PKG NO.
148
SHEET
8
OF 37


SECOND GHOST LINE (VERY FAINT)
NAIL HOLES
GROUP OF ROUND HEADED NAILS JUST BELOW GHOST LINE (FOR FLASHING)
BOTTOM OF SIDING
PAINT SAMPLE 'A'
PROFILE SIMILAR TO ROOF CORNICE TRIM MOLDING, SEE SHEET 25
BOTTOM OF SIDING
PAINT SAMPLE 'B'
10/12 APPROX. SLOPE
1'-0¾"

① 9 GHOST OF NORTH PORCH CORNICE
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

0 3" 6" 12"


SOFFIT BOARDS AND CORNICE TRIM MISSING
CORNICE MOLDING MISSING
1/9
GHOST IN PAINT OF HISTORIC NORTH PORCH
3" x 4 3/8" MORTISE HOLE FOR PORCH STRUCTURE
AREA OF TAR APPLIED TO SIDING
ROTTED
SASH EXTANT BUT NOT IN PLACE
FIN. 2ND FLOOR
FIN. 1ST FLOOR
FIN. BASEMENT FLOOR (CONC. FLOOR)
11'-0"
BRICK CHIMNEY INSTALLED CIRCA 1920-1930
ROLL ROOFING ON 3/4" PLYWOOD APPLIED OVER REMAINS OF ORIGINAL SHEATHING AND LATER ASPHALT SHINGLES
INSULATORS FOR ELECTRIC & PHONE LINES
CORNICE MOLDING MISSING
SHIPLAP SIDING
CONDUIT FOR ELECTRIC & PHONE LINES
SECTION OF SIDING MISSING
ROTTED AREAS
NOTCH FOR ORIGINAL DOWNSPOUT
ROTTED
WOOD SILL MISSING
SASH MISSING

NORTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

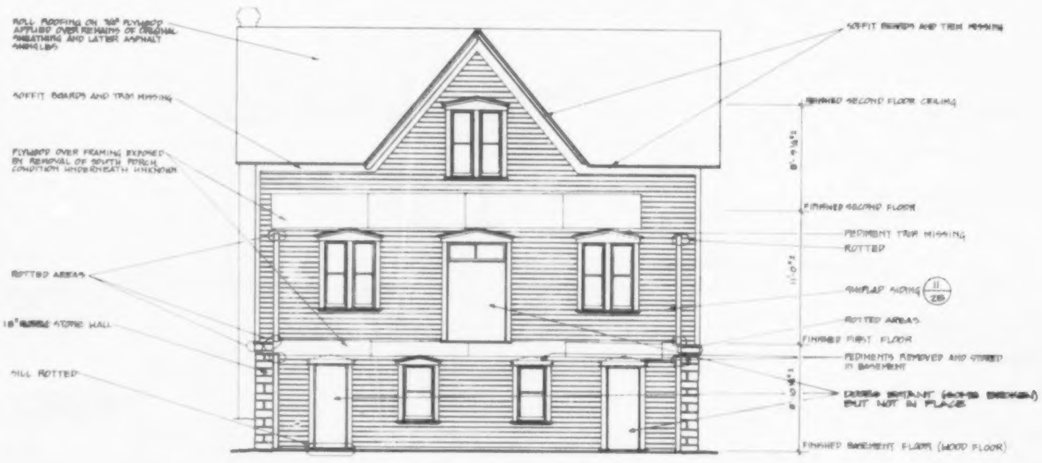
0 2 4 8

NOTES:

1. EXISTING COVERING AT WINDOWS NOT SHOWN FOR SAKE OF CLARITY.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
DRAWN SMALL DAMARENA		NORTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS	427 83,090
TECH. REVIEW R.A. LAPLUME			PKG NO 148
DATE MARCH/1989			SHEET 9 OF 32


ROLL ROOFING ON 3/8" PLYWOOD APPLIED OVER REMAINS OF ORIGINAL SHEATHING AND LATER ASPHALT SHINGLES
SOFFIT BOARDS AND TRIM MISSING
PLYWOOD OVER FRAMING EXPOSED BY REMOVAL OF SOUTH PORCH. CONDITION UNDERNEATH UNKNOWN
ROTTED AREAS
18" [illegible] STONE WALL
SILL ROTTED
SOFFIT BOARDS AND TRIM MISSING
FINISHED SECOND FLOOR CEILING
8'-9 1/8"
FINISHED SECOND FLOOR
PEDIMENT TRIM MISSING
ROTTED
11'-0"
SHIPLAP SIDING
11
28
ROTTED AREAS
FINISHED FIRST FLOOR
PEDIMENTS REMOVED AND STORED IN BASEMENT
8'-10 1/4"
DOORS EXTANT (SOME BROKEN) BUT NOT IN PLACE
FINISHED BASEMENT FLOOR (WOOD FLOOR)

SOUTH ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

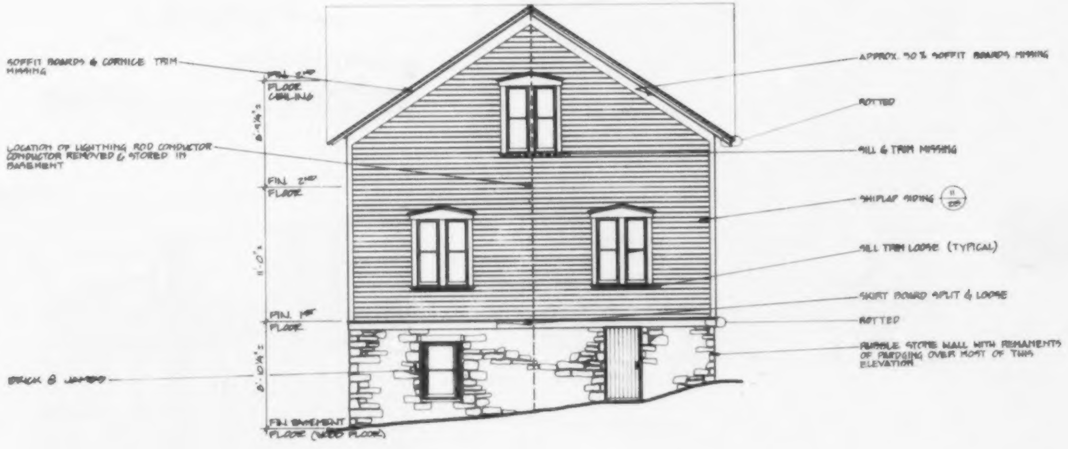
0 2 4 8

NOTES

1. EXISTING COVERING AT WINDOWS AND DOORS NOT SHOWN FOR SAKE OF CLARITY

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
[illegible]		SOUTH ELEVATIONS EXISTING CONDITIONS	457 35,000
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA			PKG. NO. 148
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR			SHEET 10
DATE MARCH 1989			OF 29


SOFFIT BOARDS & CORNICE TRIM MISSING
LOCATION OF LIGHTNING ROD CONDUCTOR CONDUCTOR REMOVED & STORED IN BASEMENT
BRICK & JAMBS
FIN. 2ND FLOOR CEILING
8'-9¼"±
FIN. 2ND FLOOR
11'-0"±
FIN. 1ST FLOOR
8'-10¼"±
FIN. BASEMENT FLOOR (WOOD FLOOR)
APPROX. 50% SOFFIT BOARDS MISSING
ROTTED
SILL & TRIM MISSING
SHIPLAP SIDING 11/DS
SILL TRIM LOOSE (TYPICAL)
SKIRT BOARD SPLIT & LOOSE
ROTTED
RUBBLE STONE WALL WITH REMANENTS OF PARGING OVER MOST OF THIS ELEVATION

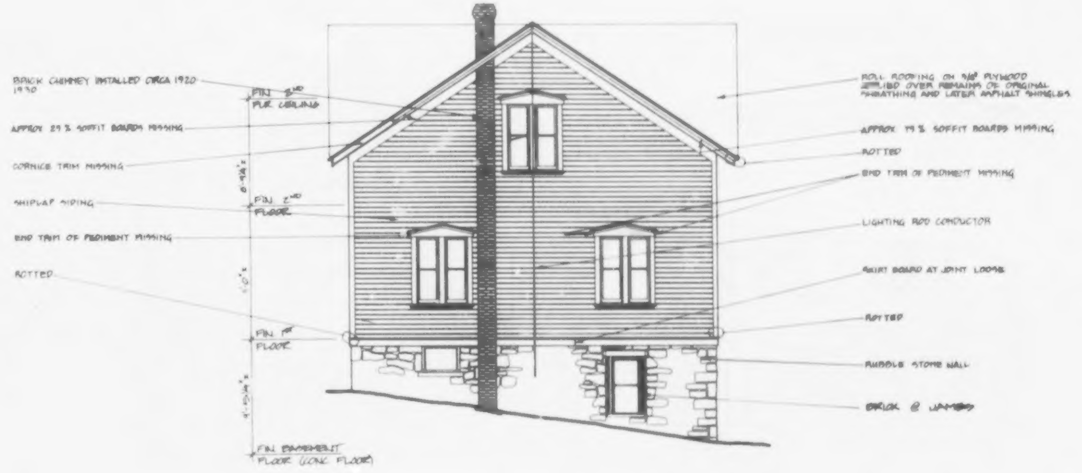
EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

0 2 4 8

NOTES
1. EXISTING PLYWOOD COVERING AT WINDOWS NOT SHOWN FOR SAKE OF CLARITY

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED [illegible]	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET **EAST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS**	DRAWING NO 457 23,000
DRAWN [illegible]			PKG. NO. 168
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LARSEN			SHEET 11
DATE MARCH/1987			OF 23

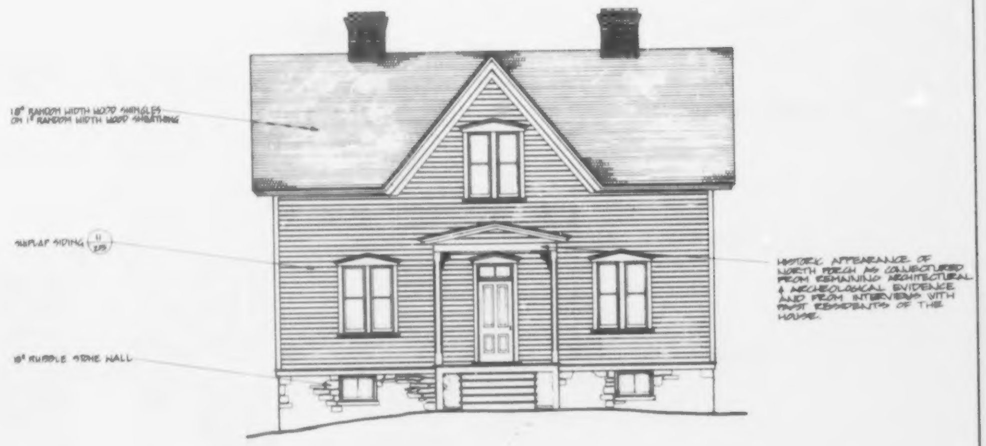

BRICK CHIMNEY INSTALLED CIRCA 1920 1930
APPROX 29 % SOFFIT BOARDS MISSING
CORNICE TRIM MISSING
SHIPLAP SIDING
END TRIM OF PEDIMENT MISSING
ROTTED
FIN 3RD FLR CEILING
8'-9¾"
FIN 2ND FLOOR
9'-0"
FIN 1ST FLOOR
4'-5¾"
FIN BASEMENT FLOOR (CONC FLOOR)
ROLL ROOFING ON 3/8" PLYWOOD [illegible] OVER REMAINS OF ORIGINAL SHEATHING AND LATER ASPHALT SHINGLES
APPROX 19 % SOFFIT BOARDS MISSING
ROTTED
END TRIM OF PEDIMENT MISSING
LIGHTING ROD CONDUCTOR
SKIRT BOARD AT JOINT LOOSE
ROTTED
RUBBLE STONE WALL
BRICK @ JAMBS

WEST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8

NOTES
1 EXISTING PLYWOOD COVERING AT WINDOWS NOT SHOWN FOR SAKE OF CLARITY

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED DRAFTING DRAWN [illegible] TECH REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR DATE MARCH/1989	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION - EXISTING CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO 457 25,000 PKG NO 169 SHEET 12 OF 27

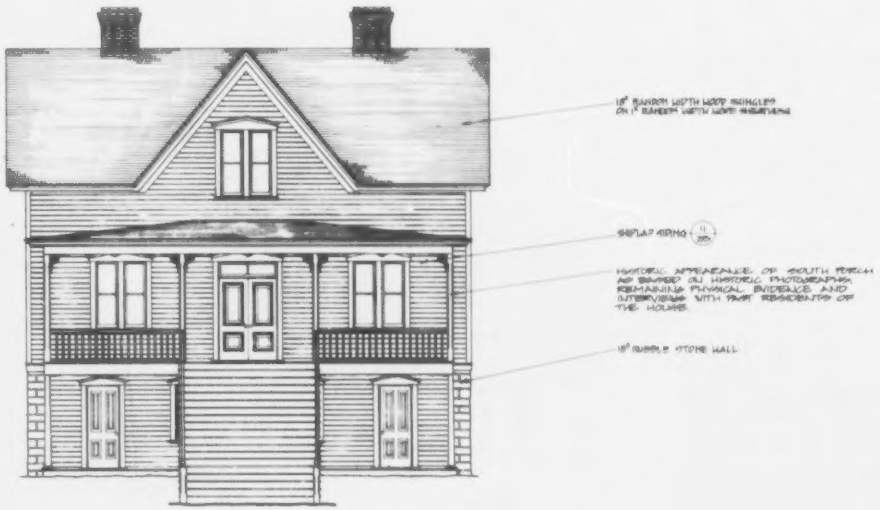


18" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHINGLES
ON 1" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHEATHING
SHIPLAP SIDING 11/285
18" RUBBLE STONE WALL
HISTORIC APPEARANCE OF NORTH PORCH AS CONJECTURED FROM REMAINING ARCHITECTURAL & ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE AND FROM INTERVIEWS WITH PAST RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSE.

NORTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS 1889
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

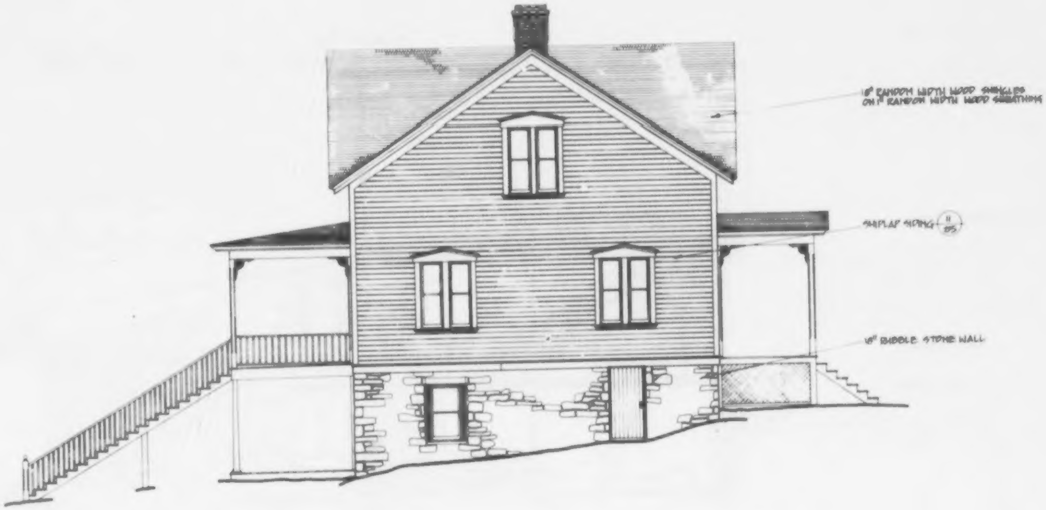
DESIGNED SMALL	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO 487 29,000
DRAWN SMALL [illegible]		NORTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS	PKG NO 148
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR			SHEET 19
DATE MARCH /1989			OF 29


18" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHINGLES ON 1" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHEATHING
SHIPLAP SIDING
11
225
HISTORIC APPEARANCE OF SOUTH PORCH AS BASED ON HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS, REMAINING PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND INTERVIEWS WITH PAST RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSE.
18" RUBBLE STONE WALL

SOUTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS 1889
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

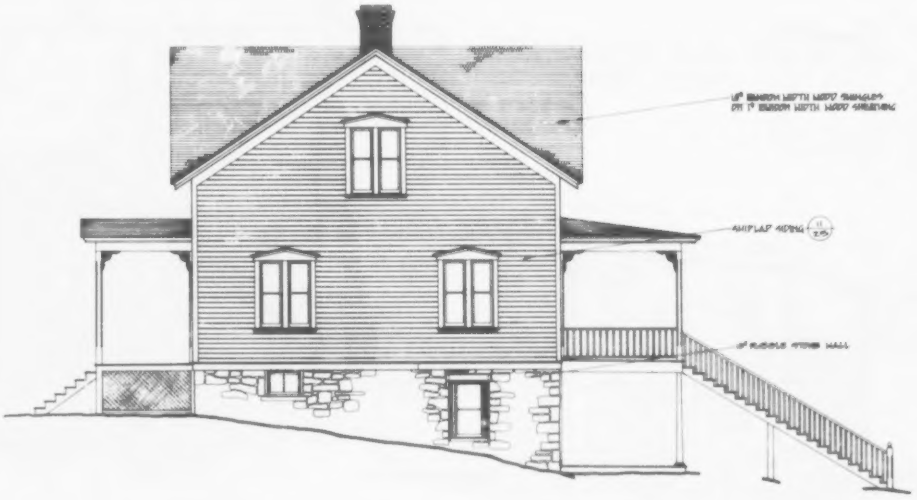
DESIGNED SMALL DRAWN SMALL CASABONA TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR DATE MARCH /1989	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET SOUTH ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO 427 25,000 PKG NO 148 SHEET 14 OF 25


18" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHINGLES
ON 1" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHEATHING
SHIPLAP SIDING
11
85
18" RUBBLE STONE WALL

EAST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS 1889
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO.	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO.
SMALL		EAST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS	487 85,000
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA			PKG. NO. 148
TECH. REVIEW H.A.LAFLEUR			SHEET 15
DATE MARCH /1989			OF 52

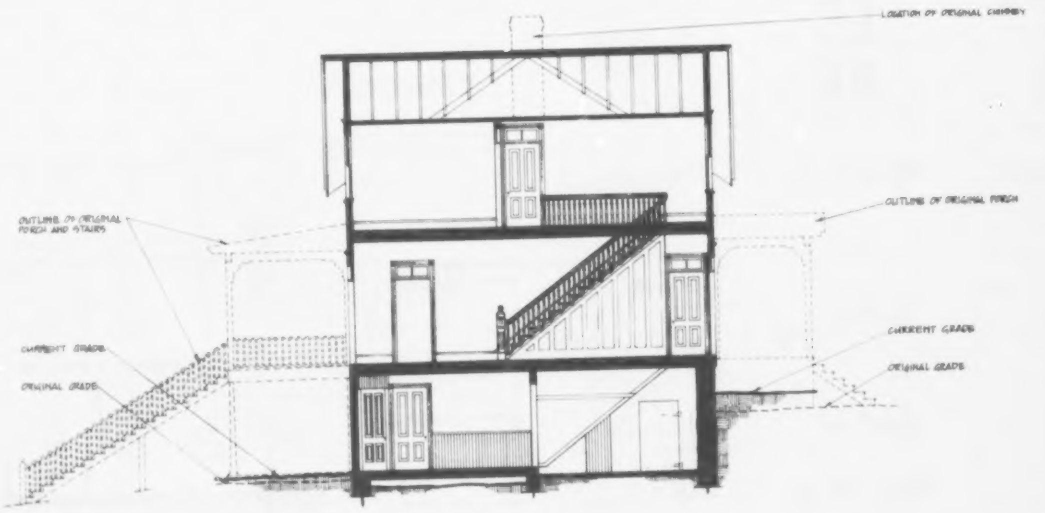

18" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHINGLES
ON 1" RANDOM WIDTH WOOD SHEATHING
SHIPLAP SIDING
11
215
18" RUBBLE STONE WALL

WEST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS 1889
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

0 2 4 8

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

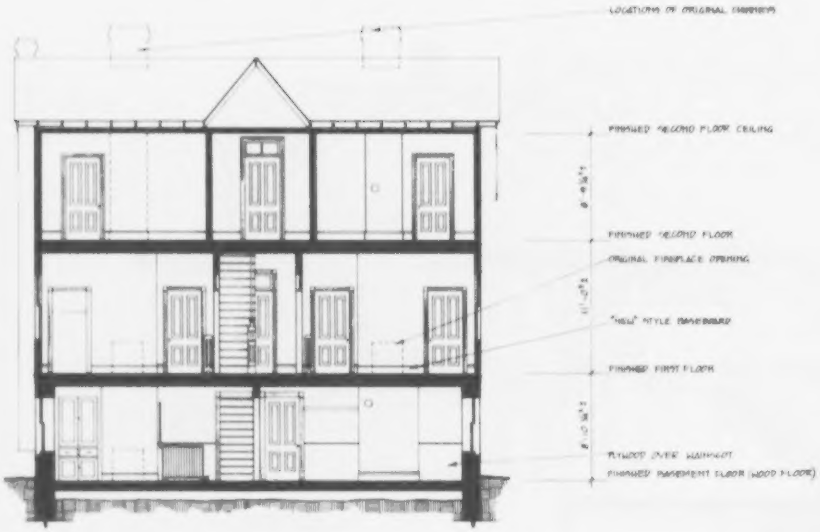
DESIGNED [illegible]	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET WEST ELEVATION - HISTORIC CONDITIONS	DRAWING NO 437 81,000
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA			PKG. NO. 148
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR			SHEET 16
DATE MARCH/1989			OF 89


LOCATION OF ORIGINAL CHIMNEY
OUTLINE OF ORIGINAL PORCH
CURRENT GRADE
ORIGINAL GRADE
OUTLINE OF ORIGINAL PORCH AND STAIRS
CURRENT GRADE
ORIGINAL GRADE

1/17 CROSS SECTION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 4 8

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED EXISTING	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET **CROSS SECTION**	DRAWING NO 427 29,000
DRAWN [illegible]			PKG NO 168
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR			SHEET 17 OF 23
DATE MARCH /1993			


LOCATIONS OF ORIGINAL CHIMNEYS
FINISHED SECOND FLOOR CEILING
8'-6¾"
FINISHED SECOND FLOOR
ORIGINAL FIREPLACE OPENING
11'-0¾"
"NEW" STYLE BASEBOARD
FINISHED FIRST FLOOR
8'-0¾"
PLYWOOD OVER WAINSCOT
FINISHED BASEMENT FLOOR (WOOD FLOOR)
0
2
4
8

1/18 LONGITUDINAL SECTION - EXISTING CONDITIONS
SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

DESIGNED DRAWN CAMARENA TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAPLANTE DATE MARCH /1987	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET LONGITUDINAL SECTION	DRAWING NO 427 25,000 PKG NO. 148 SHEET 18 OF 27

DOOR SCHEDULE

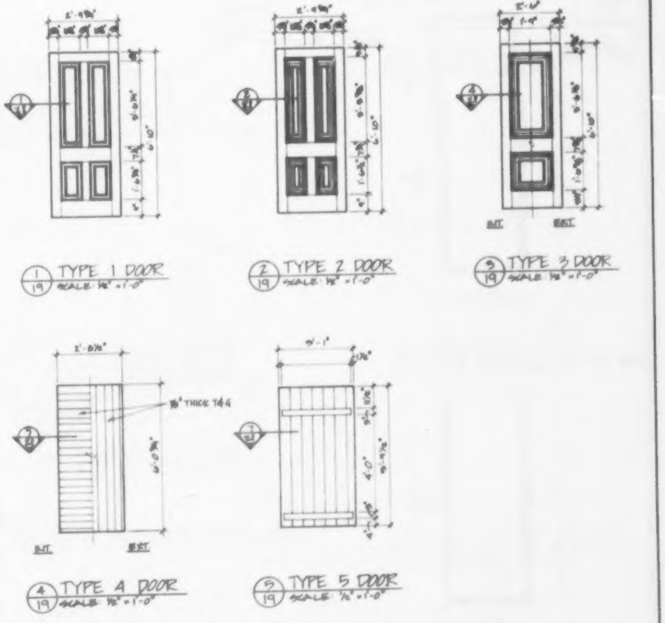
DOOR NUMBER	LOCATION	DOOR SIZE	DOOR TYPE	DOOR MAT'L	DOOR FINISH	FRAME TYPE	FRAME HEAD	FRAME JAMB	FRAME SILL	HARDWARE	REMARKS
D-001	RM 008	[illegible]	5	WOOD	PAINT					E:(2)8,10,11	MAY HAVE HAD RIM LOCK & ACCESSORIES AT ONE TIME.
D-002	RM 008 TOILET ROOM	[illegible]	1	"	"					E:(2)2	DOOR BROKEN INTO TWO PIECES
D-003	RM 008 EAST ENTRY	[illegible]	4	"			⊕	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	
D-004	RM 008	[illegible]	1	"		3				[illegible]	BOTTOM PANELS BROKEN MISSING MOLDING
D-005	RM 008 SOUTH ENTRY	[illegible]	2	"		3/6	⊕	⊕ BADLY DAMAGED	⊕ MISSING	E:(2)3,4,8 M:8	DOOR REMOVED FROM FRAME, BOTTOM RAIL MISSING, SIDE RAILS BROKEN
D-006	RM 008 CORNER CABINET	[illegible]	1	"			TOP TRIM MISSING			[illegible]	
D-007	RM 008	" "	1	"		3	⊕	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	TRIM @ RM. 009 NOTCHED TO RECEIVE [illegible]
D-008	RM 009 STAIRS	MISSING				3	⊕	⊕		ALL MISSING	
D-009	RM 009 SOUTH ENTRY	[illegible]	2	WOOD	PAINT	3/6	⊕	⊕ BOTTOM ROTTED	⊕ ROTTED	[illegible]	DOOR REMOVED FROM FRAME, TOP PANELS & RAIL MISSING, REPLACED WITH GLASS
D-101	RM 101 CLOSET	[illegible]	1	WOOD	GRAINED	3	⊕	⊕	⊕ SIM.	E:(2),6,11 M:3,7,9	
D-102	RM 101 HALL	" "	1	"	GRAINED	1	⊕	⊕	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	[illegible]	STRIKE FOR MORTISE TYPE DEAD BOLT IN PLACE ABOVE LOCK STRIKE
D-103	RM 101	" "	1	"	RM 101 GRAINED RM 103 PAINT	3	⊕	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	PAINT ON RM 103 SIDE PEELING
D-104	RM 102 NORTH ENTRY	[illegible]	2	"	EXT PAINT INT GRAINED	1/5	⊕ ⊕ SIM.	⊕	⊕ [illegible]	[illegible]	TOP RAIL CRACKED INTERIOR OF CENTER RAIL BADLY GOUGED
D-105	RM 103 HALL	[illegible]	1	"	RM 102 GRAINED RM 103 PAINT	1	⊕	⊕	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	[illegible]	
D-106	RM 103 CLOSET	" "	1	"	PAINT	3	⊕	⊕	⊕ SIM.	E:(2)1,11 M:3,6,7,9	
D-107	RM 104	" "	1	"	RM 103 PAINT RM 104 GRAINED	3	⊕	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	
D-108	RM 106 CLOSET	" "	1	"	GRAINED	3	⊕	⊕	⊕ SIM.	E:(2)1,6 M:3,7,9,11	
D-109	RM 106 HALL	" "	1	"	GRAINED	1	⊕	⊕	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	[illegible]	HALL SIDE OF DOOR & TRIM WATER DAMAGED (DOOR HAS SLIDE BOLT BELOW ORIG. LOCK)
D-110	RM 102 SOUTH ENTRY	[illegible]	3	"	EXT PAINT INT GRAINED	1/9	⊕ ⊕ SIM.	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	DOOR TOP PANEL & CENTER RAIL ON EAST LEAF BROKEN, 1 ROSETTE MISSING
D-111	RM 103 HALL	[illegible]	1	"	RM 102 GRAINED RM 103 PAINT	1	⊕	⊕	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	[illegible]	DOOR REMOVED FROM FRAME.
D-112	RM 103 CLOSET	" "	1	"	PAINT	3	⊕	⊕	⊕ SIM	[illegible]	DOOR REMOVED FROM FRAME.
D-201	RM 201 CLOSET	[illegible]	1	WOOD	GRAINED	4	⊕ SIM	⊕ SIM.	⊕	E:1,2,3,6,7,9,11	
D-202	RM 201 HALL	" "	1	"	GRAINED	1/2	⊕	⊕ SOUTH HALL TRIM REMOVED	⊕	[illegible]	DOOR STUCK OPEN DUE TO BUCKLED FLOOR
D-203	RM 204 HALL	" "	1	"	GRAINED	1/2	⊕	⊕ HALL TRIM BUCKLED	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	[illegible]	TRANSOM REMOVED & STORED IN CLOSET 207
D-204	RM 203 CLOSET	" "	1	"	GRAINED	4	⊕ SIM	⊕ SIM	⊕	E:(2)1,6 M:3,7,9,11	
D-205	RM 204 HALL	" "	1	"	GRAINED	1/2	⊕	⊕	⊕	[illegible]	TRANSOM MISSING, FIXED GLASS LIGHT
D-206	RM 204 CLOSET	" "	1	"	GRAINED	4	⊕ SIM	⊕ SIM	⊕ THRESHOLD MISSING	E:(2)1,5,6,11 M:7,9	
										NOTE NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES REFER TO THE QUANTITY OF THE ITEM INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING NUMBER, ONLY WHEN THERE IS MORE THAN ONE OF AN ITEM.	

HARDWARE NOTES

B - BROKEN
1 - ORIGINAL HINGE
2 - REPLACEMENT HINGE
3 - MORTISE LOCK
4 - STRIKE FOR MORTISE LOCK
5 - RIM LOCK
6 - STRIKE FOR RIM LOCK
7 - BLACK CERAMIC DOOR KNOB

E - EXISTING IN SITU
8 - METAL DOOR KNOB (NOT ORIGINAL?)
9 - ORNATE KNOB ESCUTCHEON
10 - ORNATE KEY ESCUTCHEON
11 - PLAIN KEY ESCUTCHEON
12 - TRANSOM HINGE
13 - TRANSOM LOCK
14 - REPLACEMENT STRIKE FOR MORTISE LOCK

M - MISSING
15 - ORNATE DEAD BOLT
16 - PLAIN DEAD BOLT
17 - STRIKE FOR PLAIN DEAD BOLT
18 - STRAP HINGE
19 - THUMB LATCH LOCK & STRIKE
20 - PIVOT STRAP HINGE
21 - RECTANGULAR ESCUTCHEON PLATE (NOT ORIGINAL)



1/19 TYPE 1 DOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

2/19 TYPE 2 DOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

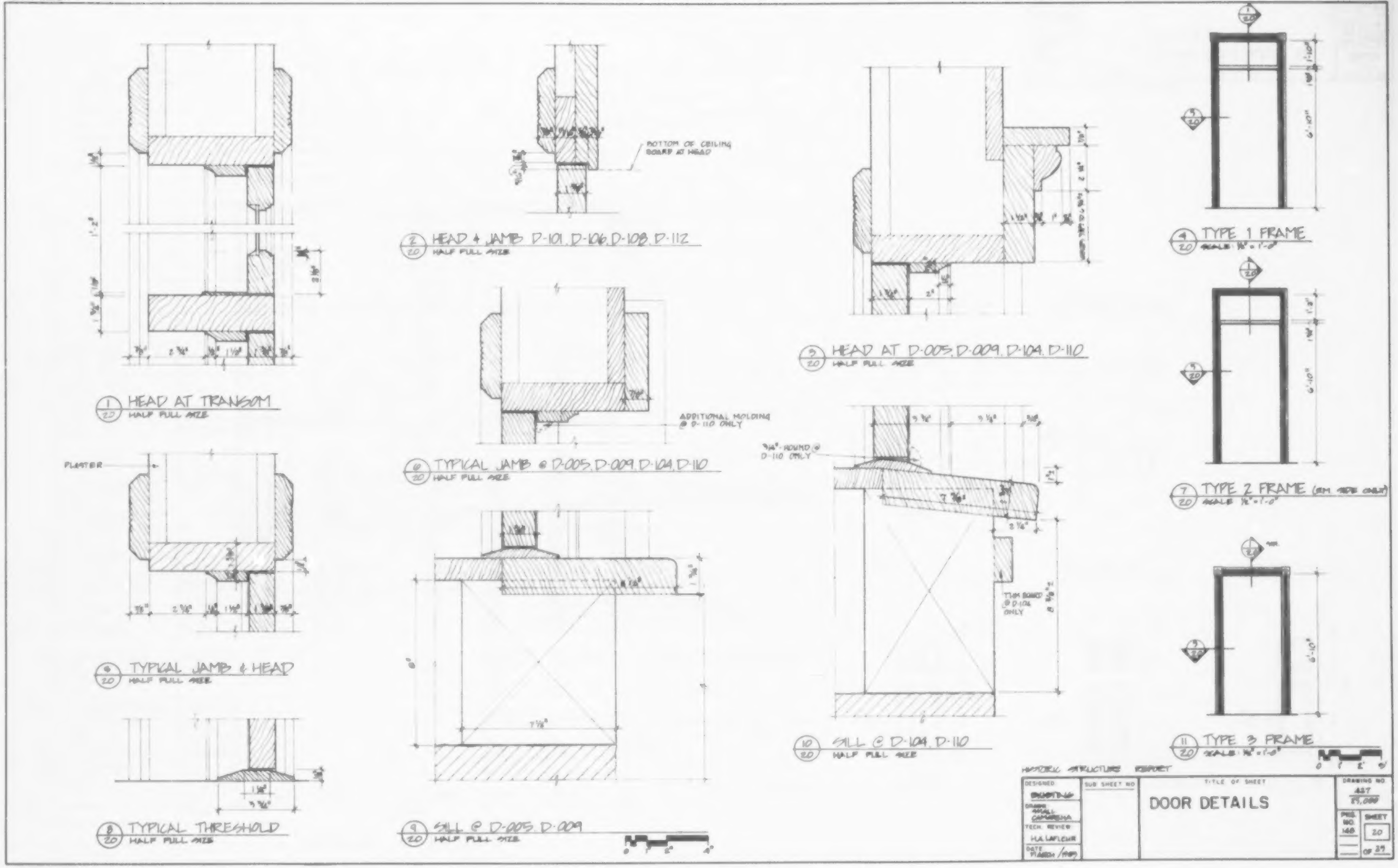
3/19 TYPE 3 DOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

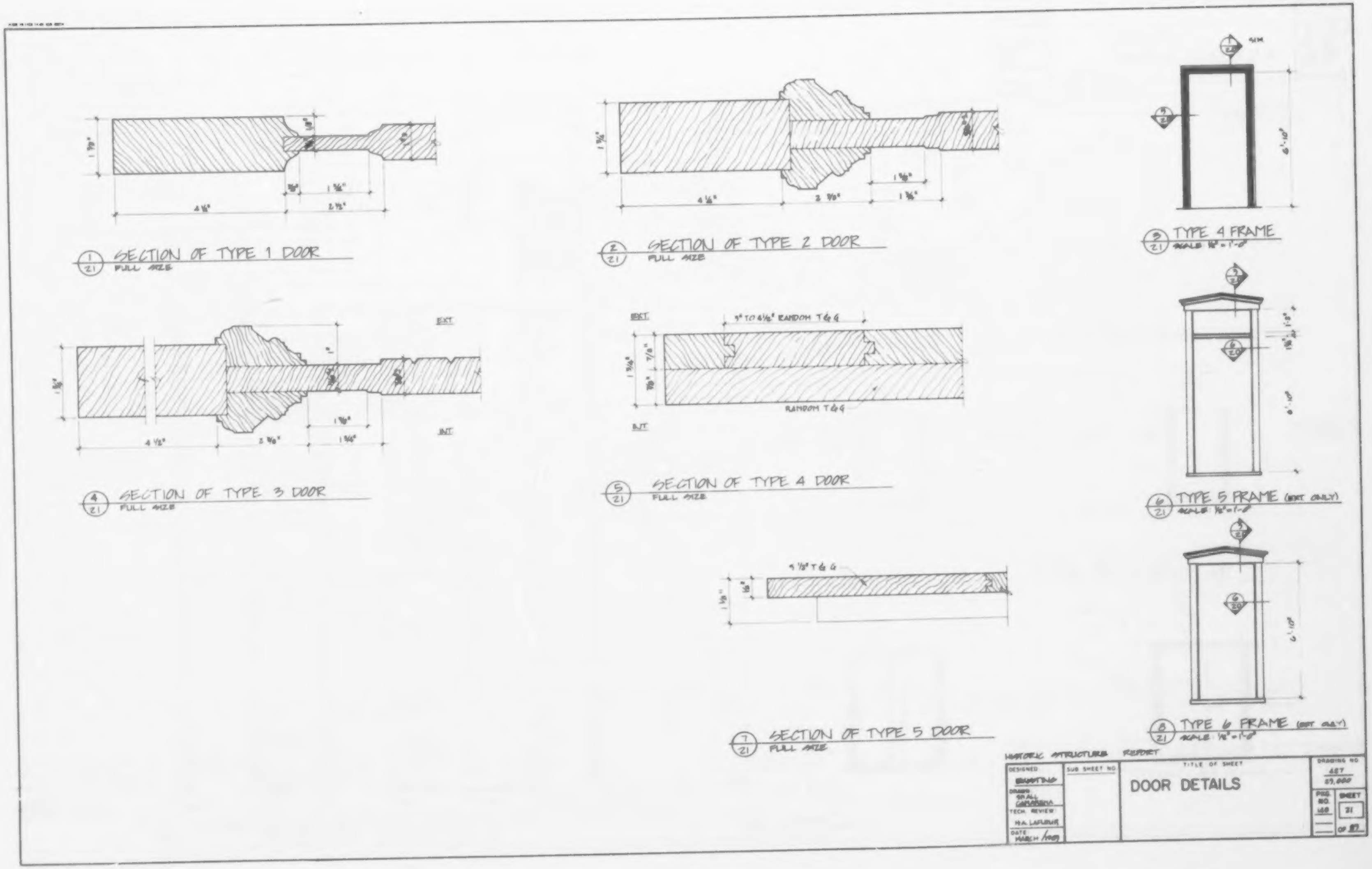
4/19 TYPE 4 DOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

5/19 TYPE 5 DOOR
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
[illegible]		DOOR SCHEDULE & DETAILS	437 / 29,000
DRAWN [illegible] CARRANZA			PKG. NO. 148
TECH. REVIEW H.A. LAPLUME			SHEET 19 OF 37
DATE MARCH / 1989			


1/20 HEAD AT TRANSOM
HALF FULL SIZE
2/20 HEAD & JAMB D-101, D-106, D-108, D-112
HALF FULL SIZE
BOTTOM OF CEILING BOARD AT HEAD
3/20 HEAD AT D-005, D-009, D-104, D-110
HALF FULL SIZE
4/20 TYPE 1 FRAME
SCALE: ½" = 1'-0"
5/20 TYPICAL JAMB & HEAD
HALF FULL SIZE
PLASTER
6/20 TYPICAL JAMB @ D-005, D-009, D-104, D-110
HALF FULL SIZE
ADDITIONAL MOLDING @ D-110 ONLY
¾" ROUND @ D-110 ONLY
7/20 TYPE 2 FRAME
SCALE ½" = 1'-0"
8/20 TYPICAL THRESHOLD
HALF FULL SIZE
9/20 SILL @ D-005, D-009
HALF FULL SIZE
10/20 SILL @ D-104, D-110
HALF FULL SIZE
TRIM BOARD @ D-104 ONLY
11/20 TYPE 3 FRAME
SCALE: ½" = 1'-0"
6'-10"
1'-10"
1'-2"
7 ⅝"
7 ½"
0 1" 2" 4"
0 1' 2' 4'
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
DRAWN
TECH. REVIEW
H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE
MARCH 1983
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
DOOR DETAILS
DRAWING NO
427
25,000
PKG. NO. 148
SHEET
20
OF 29


SECTION OF TYPE 1 DOOR
FULL SIZE
1 3/4"
4 1/2"
2 1/2"
1 1/4"
SECTION OF TYPE 2 DOOR
FULL SIZE
4 1/2"
2 3/4"
1 3/4"
TYPE 4 FRAME
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
SIM.
6'-10"
SECTION OF TYPE 3 DOOR
FULL SIZE
EXT.
INT.
4 1/2"
2 3/4"
1 3/4"
SECTION OF TYPE 4 DOOR
FULL SIZE
3" TO 6 1/2" RANDOM T&G
RANDOM T&G
EXT.
INT.
7/8"
TYPE 5 FRAME (EXT ONLY)
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
6'-10"
SECTION OF TYPE 5 DOOR
FULL SIZE
4 1/2" T&G
TYPE 6 FRAME (EXT ONLY)
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"
6'-10"
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
DRAWN
SMALL
TECH. REVIEW
H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE
MARCH 1989
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
DOOR DETAILS
DRAWING NO
487
27,000
PKG. NO.
140
SHEET
21
OF 27

WINDOW SCHEDULE

WINDOW NUMBER	LOCATION		HEAD	JAMB	SILL	SASH	GLAZING	HARDWARE	REMARKS
W-001	RM. 001	WEST WALL		NORTH SIDE ROTTED		REMOVED FROM FRAME, EXTANT	1 LIGHT MISSING	[illegible]	
W-002	RM. 001	NORTH WALL			MISSING	MISSING	MISSING	E 10 M (2)8,9	
W-003	RM. 002	NORTH WALL	EXTERIOR STOP MISSING			REMOVED FROM FRAME, EXTANT	INTACT	B (2)8,9 M 10	
W-004	RM. 004	EAST WALL		EXTERIOR ROTTED		LOWER SASH BADLY WEATHERED	MISSING	[illegible]	
W-005	RM. 004	SOUTH WALL		SIM			MISSING	[illegible]	1 ROSETTE MISSING
W-006	RM. 003	SOUTH WALL		SIM	INTERIOR ROTTED AT WAINSCOT	BOTTOM RAIL, LOWER SASH ROTTED	MISSING	[illegible]	BOTH ROSETTES DAMAGED
W-007	RM. 003	WEST WALL				BOTTOM RAIL, LOWER SASH MISSING	INTACT	[illegible]	BOTH ROSETTES DAMAGED
W-101	RM. 101	WEST WALL					INTACT	[illegible]	
W-102	RM. 101	" "					INTACT	[illegible]	
W-103	RM. 101	NORTH WALL			EXTERIOR ROTTED	BOTTOM RAIL, UPPER SASH LOOSE	LOWER LIGHT BROKEN	[illegible]	
W-104	RM. 101	" "			EXTERIOR ROTTED	BOTTOM RAIL, UPPER SASH LOOSE	UPPER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	
W-105	RM. 103	" "		1 STOP MISSING	INTERIOR ROTTED		INTACT	[illegible]	FINISH TOP OF INTERIOR TRIM DAMAGED
W-106	RM. 103	" "		STOPS LOOSE	FINISH DAMAGED		MISSING	[illegible]	
W-107	RM. 103	EAST WALL	EXTERIOR STOP MISSING	EXTERIOR STOP MISSING	EXTERIOR ROTTED [illegible]	BOTTOM RAIL, UPPER SASH ROTTED	UPPER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	
W-108	RM. 103	" "		1 STOP MISSING	EXTERIOR ROTTED		LOWER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	
W-109	RM. 104	" "			EXTERIOR ROTTED	FINISH DAMAGED	UPPER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	
W-110	RM. 104	" "			EXTERIOR ROTTED	BOTH SASHES [illegible] FINISH DAMAGED		[illegible]	
W-111	RM. 104	SOUTH WALL		OUTER STOPS MISSING		FINISH DAMAGED	MISSING	[illegible]	FINISH ON INTERIOR TRIM SEVERELY DAMAGED
W-112	RM. 104	" "				FINISH DAMAGED	MISSING	[illegible]	FINISH ON INTERIOR TRIM SEVERELY DAMAGED
W-113	RM. 105	" "		STOP LOOSE, 1 MISSING	INTERIOR ROTTED	FINISH DAMAGED	INTACT	[illegible]	ROSETTE MISSING
W-114	RM. 105	" "		INTERIOR STOP MISSING		FINISH DAMAGED	UPPER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	INTERIOR TRIM WATER DAMAGED AT TOP
W-115	RM. 105	WEST WALL				JOINTS LOOSE	MISSING	[illegible]	TOP OF INTERIOR TRIM AT SOUTH CRACKED
W-116	RM. 105	" "					INTACT	E 1 2,(4)7 M (2)4,5	
W-201	RM. 201	WEST WALL		[illegible]		UPPER MEETING RAIL LOOSE	LOWER LIGHT INTACT	[illegible]	
W-202	RM. 201	" "		BOTTOM AT NORTH ROTTED AWAY 1'-3"		UPPER MEETING RAIL LOOSE	INTACT	E 1 2,(4)7 M (2)4,5	
W-203	RM. 202	NORTH WALL		2 STOPS MISSING		MISSING	MISSING	[illegible]	
W-204	RM. 202	" "			EXTERIOR ROTTED		BROKEN	[illegible]	LOWER SASH STORED IN CLOSET 207
W-205	RM. 203	EAST WALL		1 STOP MISSING	EXTERIOR ROTTED	JOINTS LOOSE	MISSING	[illegible]	
W-206	RM. 203	" "		1 STOP MISSING	EXTERIOR ROTTED	JOINTS LOOSE FINISH DAMAGED	MISSING	[illegible]	TAR PAPER ON EXTERIOR OF SASHES, INTERIOR FINISH DAMAGED
W-207	RM. 204	SOUTH WALL		1 STOP MISSING		UPPER MEETING RAIL ROTTED	MISSING	[illegible]	
W-208	RM. 204	" "			INTERIOR CRACKED	UPPER MEETING RAIL ROTTED	MISSING	[illegible]	

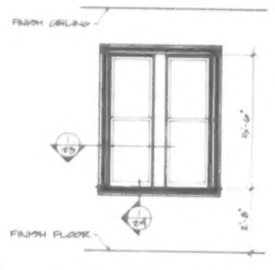
NOTE: NUMBERS IN PARENTHESIS REFER TO THE QUANTITY OF THE ITEM INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING NUMBER ONLY WHEN THERE IS MORE (OR LESS) THAN ONE OF AN ITEM

HARDWARE NOTES

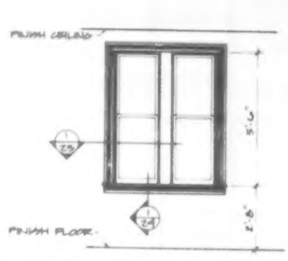
B- BROKEN
1- ORNATE SASH LIFT
2- "OLD STYLE" SASH LOCK
3- "NEW STYLE" SASH LOCK
4- SHUTTER HINGE (HOUSE HALF ONLY)

E- EXISTING
5- "OLD STYLE" SHUTTER CATCH
6- "NEW STYLE" SHUTTER CATCH
7- SASH CORDS
8- HINGE

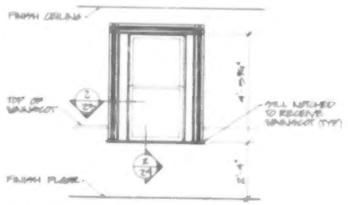
M- MISSING
9- TRANSOM TYPE LOCK
10- STRIKE FOR 9



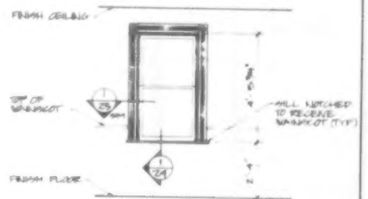
1/22 TYP INTERIOR WINDOW TRIM
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



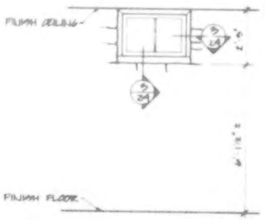
2/22 INTERIOR WINDOW TRIM
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



3/22 INTERIOR WINDOW TRIM
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



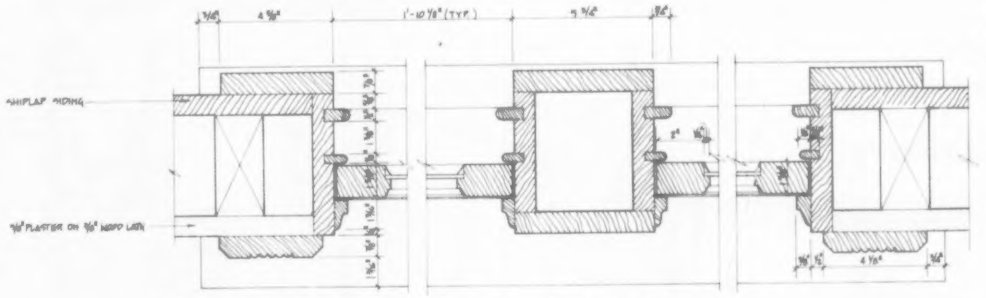
4/22 INTERIOR WINDOW TRIM
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



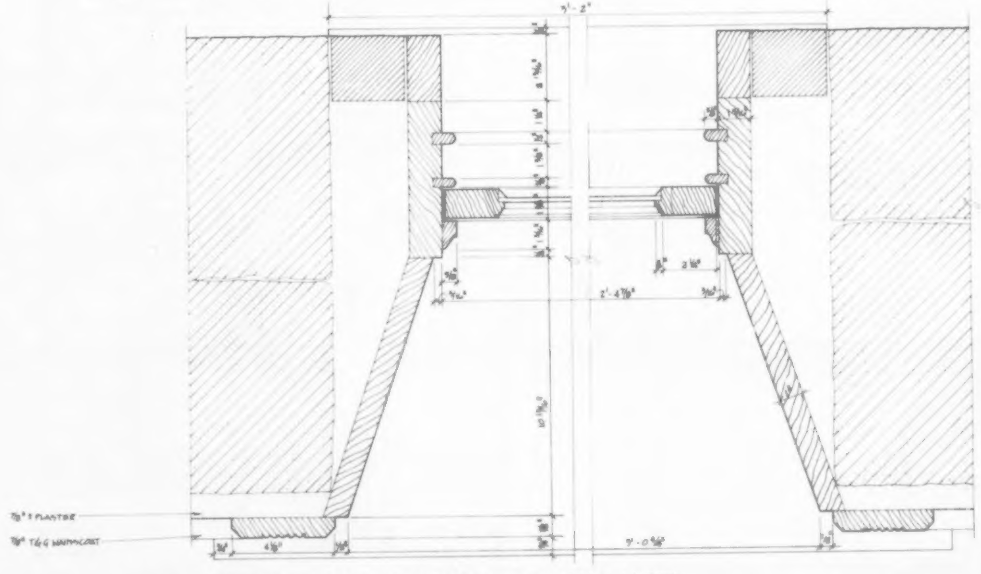
5/22 BASEMENT WINDOW INTERIOR
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

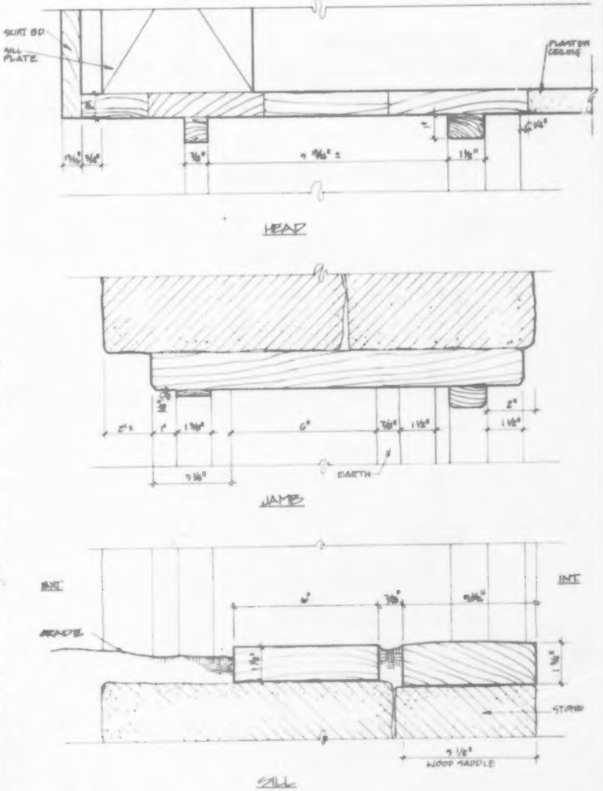
DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
[illegible]		WINDOW SCHEDULE & DETAILS	487 / 85,000
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA			PKG NO 148
TECH. REVIEW M.A. LAFLEUR			SHEET 22
DATE MARCH / [illegible]			OF 23


SHIPLAP SIDING
3/8" PLASTER ON 3/8" WOOD LATH
1'-10 1/8" (TYP.)
4 5/8"
5 3/4"
4 1/8"
2"

① 1/23 PLAN SECTION @ FIRST & SECOND FLOOR WINDOWS
HALF FULL SIZE


7/8" ± PLASTER
7/8" T&G WAINSCOT
3'-2"
2'-4 7/8"
7'-0 3/4"
4 1/8"
2 1/8"

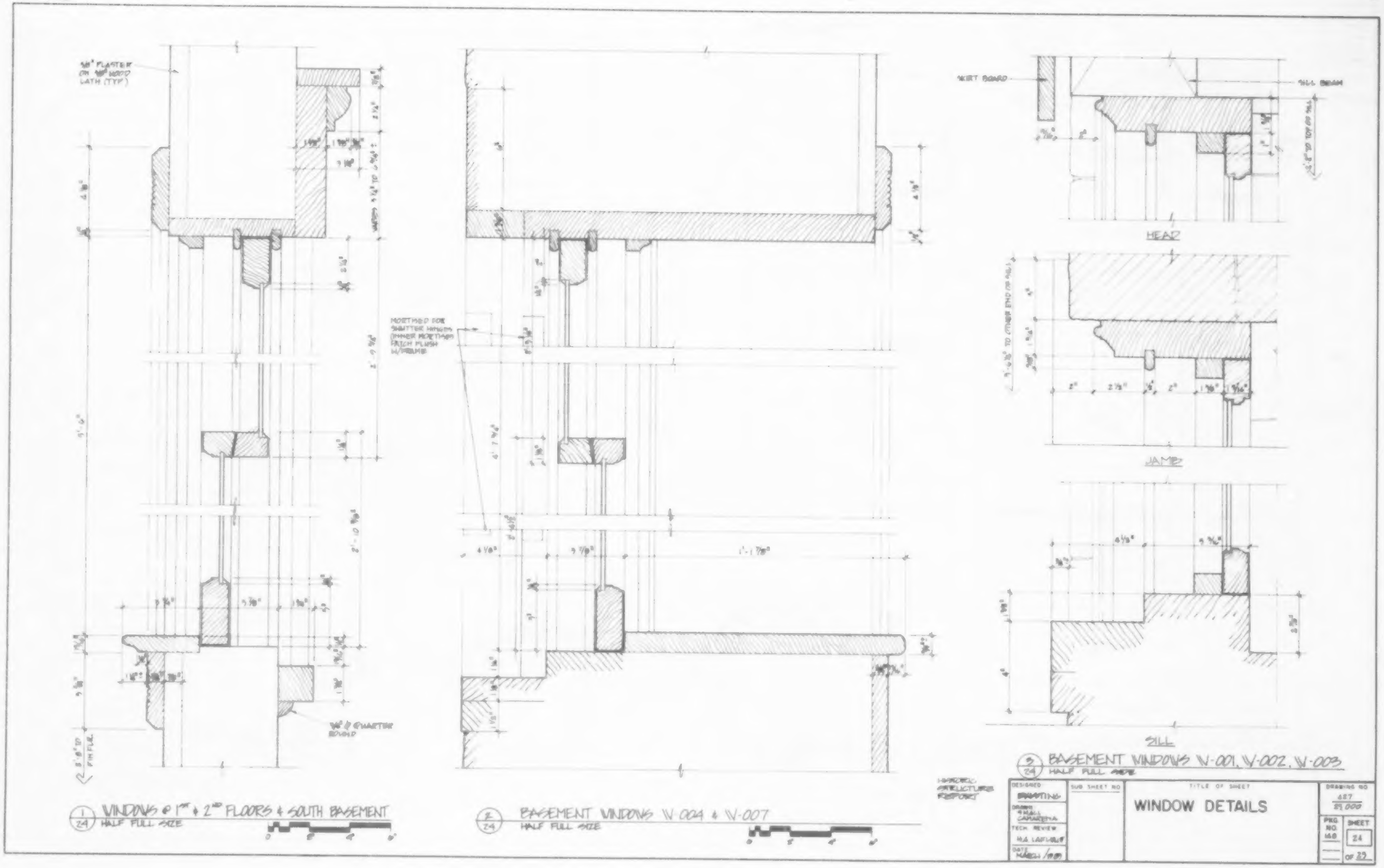
② 2/23 PLAN SECTION @ BASEMENT WINDOWS W-004 & W-007
HALF FULL SIZE

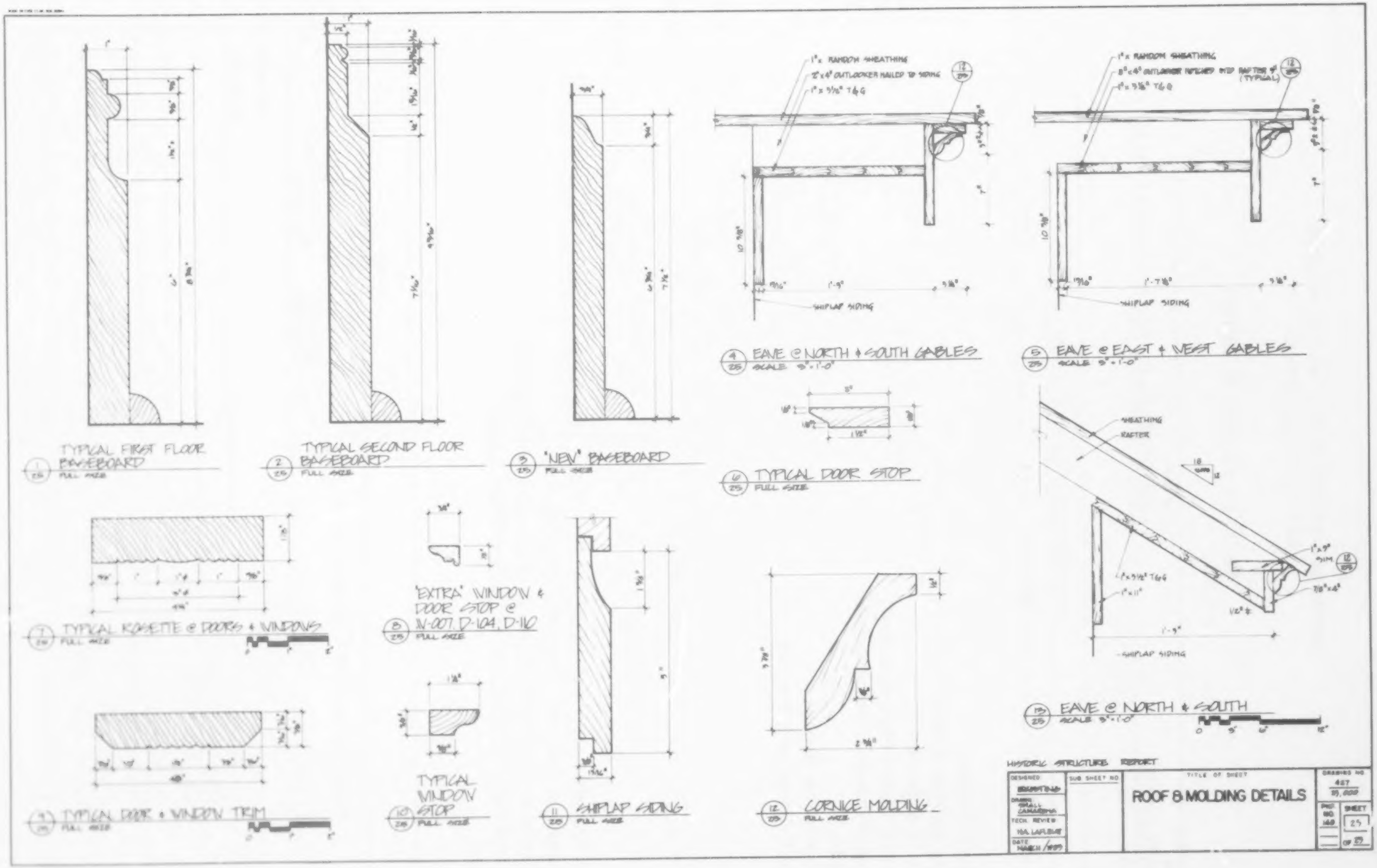

SKIRT BD
SILL PLATE
PLASTER CEILING
9 9/16" ±
1 3/8"
HEAD
EARTH
6"
2"
1 1/2"
JAMB
EXT
INT
GRADE
STONE
9 1/8"
WOOD SADDLE
SILL

3/23 SECTION @ EAST BASEMENT ENTRY (D-003)
HALF FULL SIZE

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED	SUB SHEET NO	TITLE OF SHEET	DRAWING NO
DRAWN SMALL CIMARELLA		WINDOW DETAILS	487 81,000
TECH REVIEW N.A. LAFLEUR			PKG. NO. 148
DATE MARCH/1989			SHEET 23 OF 25

3/8" PLASTER ON 3/8" WOOD LATH (TYP)
MORTISED FOR SHUTTER HINGES (INNER MORTISES PATCH FLUSH W/FRAME)
3/4" Ø QUARTER ROUND
SKIRT BOARD
SILL BEAM
2'-8" TO TOP OF SILL
9'-6 7/8" TO OTHER END OF SILL
1'-1 7/8"
2" 2 1/2" 1/2" 2" 1 3/8" 1 9/16"
HEAD
JAMB
SILL
1/24 WINDOWS @ 1ST & 2ND FLOORS & SOUTH BASEMENT
HALF FULL SIZE
2/24 BASEMENT WINDOWS W-004 & W-007
HALF FULL SIZE
3/24 BASEMENT WINDOWS W-001, W-002, W-003
HALF FULL SIZE
HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
DESIGNED DRAFTING
DRAWN SMALL CAMARENA
TECH REVIEW H.A. LAFLEUR
DATE MARCH 1981
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
WINDOW DETAILS
DRAWING NO 437 25,000
PKG NO 160
SHEET 24 OF 27



1 / 25 TYPICAL FIRST FLOOR BASEBOARD
FULL SIZE
2 / 25 TYPICAL SECOND FLOOR BASEBOARD
FULL SIZE
3 / 25 "NEW" BASEBOARD
FULL SIZE
1" x RANDOM SHEATHING
2" x 4" OUTLOOKER NAILED TO SIDING
1" x 3 1/2" T & G
SHIPLAP SIDING
12 / 25
10 7/8"
1'-9"
4 / 25 EAVE @ NORTH & SOUTH GABLES
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"
1" x RANDOM SHEATHING
2" x 4" OUTLOOKER NOTCHED INTO RAFTER 4' (TYPICAL)
1" x 3 1/2" T & G
SHIPLAP SIDING
10 7/8"
1'-7 1/8"
5 / 25 EAVE @ EAST & WEST GABLES
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"
3"
1 1/2"
6 / 25 TYPICAL DOOR STOP
FULL SIZE
SHEATHING
RAFTER
18
12
1" x 9" TRIM
1" x 3 1/2" T&G
1" x 11"
1'-9"
SHIPLAP SIDING
12 / 25
7 / 25 TYPICAL ROSETTE @ DOORS & WINDOWS
FULL SIZE
0 1" 3"
"EXTRA" WINDOW & DOOR STOP @ W-007, D-104, D-110
8 / 25 FULL SIZE
9"
2 7/8"
13 / 25 EAVE @ NORTH & SOUTH
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"
0 3" 6" 12"
9 / 25 TYPICAL DOOR & WINDOW TRIM
FULL SIZE
0 1" 3"
10 / 25 TYPICAL WINDOW STOP
FULL SIZE
11 / 25 SHIPLAP SIDING
FULL SIZE
12 / 25 CORNICE MOLDING
FULL SIZE
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
DESIGNED
DRAWN
SMALL
CAMARGMA
TECH. REVIEW
M.A. LAFLEUR
DATE
MARCH /1989
SUB SHEET NO
TITLE OF SHEET
ROOF & MOLDING DETAILS
DRAWING NO
457
35,000
PKG NO
140
SHEET
25
OF 37

DSC-HFC
Form 802

Page ___ of ___
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION MID-ATLANTIC	PARK JOHNSTOWN FLOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL
PACKAGE NUMBER 148	PACKAGE TITLE

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Structural Repairs	LS	$ 5,776
Exterior Repairs & Repainting	LS	9,000
New Roof & Gutters	LS	14,500
Reconstruction of Porches & Stair	LS	17,500
Chimney Removal & Reconstruction	LS	4,200
Insulation	LS	4,000
Door & Window Repairs	LS	5,750
Interior Restoration & Repairs		37,950
		98,676
15% Contingency		14,801
TOTAL		$113,477
NOTE: This estimate covers interior and exterior restoration of the Unger House only. It does not cover any new construction or any modifications to the Unger House required for the new visitor contact facility. This estimate is valid for FY-85.		

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES

CLASS OF ESTIMATE
A ☐ Working Drawings
B ☐ Preliminary Plans
C ☐ Similar Facilities

Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U	R & T
52	Museum Exhibits		XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits		XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual		XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization		XXXXX
91	Construction		
92	Utility Contracts		XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED *(Signature)*	*(title)*	*(date)*

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

APPENDIXES

best copy available

APPENDIX A

Obituaries of Elias J. Unger, September 23, 1896

Harrisburg Patriot, September 23, 1896

Colonel Unger Dead

Colonel Elias J. Unger, one of the first conductors in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, died unexpectedly last evening at the residence of Mrs. Samuel J. Ingram, River avenue and Market street. Mr. Unger had been in ill health for a long time, although his friends did not think he would pass away so quickly. He was about seventy years old and was well and favorably known in the community. He was engaged in the hotel business for many years and kept the Union hotel in Pittsburgh during the railroad riots of '77. He is survived by a daughter, who is married and lives in Philadelphia.

Harrisburg Telegraph, September 23, 1896

COL. UNGER IS NO MORE.

A Veteran Pennsylvania Employe and Hotel Proprietor.

At the residence of a relative, Mrs. Malvina L. Ingram, No. 113, Market street, at 7:15 last evening, Col. Elias J. Unger passed into rest as one would lie down to peaceful sleep. Col. Unger had been in ill health for some time, and last December was seriously ill for some weeks, from which attack he never fully recovered. In the early part of August he came to Harrisburg for medical attention, but no permanent relief could be afforded him, his heart being seriously affected. Elias J. Unger was born March 16th, 1830, on his father's farm, near Linglestown, this county. Like the sons of neighboring farmers, he spent his earliest years in the active duties of rural life. Desiring to learn more than the school privileges of the county at that time afforded, he came to this city and was a student of the Harrisburg Academy, then in charge of Mr. Chapman. He afterward learned and became a good workman at saddlery, but relinquished the trade and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for many years was a popular and excellent conductor between this city and Philadelphia. His integrity and fidelity to the railroad made him many friends among the officials and by the directors (without solicitation on his part) he was appointed superintendent of the Keystone Hotel Company and also had charge of the Union Depot Hotel at Pittsburg until it was burned in the great railroad riots of 1877. He then gave his attention to the company's Mountain House, at Cresson, and continued there until as proprietor of the Seventh Avenue Hotel, Pittsburg, he was unable to give the time and attention that the two large hostelries demanded, and he retired from Cresson and devoted his time to the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and by his energy and courtesy made it exceedingly popular. Several years ago he retired from hotel life and enjoyed himself in improving his farms in Cambria county, Pa., and with his wife delighted in traveling and seeing the beauties of his own country. Mrs. Unger and an only daughter, Mrs. George C. Wilson, of Pittsburg, survive. Mr. Unger was a devotedly indulgent and kind husband and father, and his death has made a great vacancy in his home. In his early manhood he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city, then worshiping on Locust street, and on his removal to Pittsburg with his wife immediately became a member of Christ Church and ever since has been a faithful, earnest, generous and efficient official. Mr. Unger was kind and courteous to every person, and will long be remembered by numerous friends as a truly Christian gentleman.

APPENDIX B

Tax Assessment Records for Land Owned by Elias J. Unger, Croyle Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, 1881-1911

1881
Land owned by Joseph Leckey
103 acres, 40 acres cleared
$693 value
2 horses, 2 cows

1882
Land owned by Joseph Leckey
103 acres
$693 value

1883
Transferred to Elias J. Unger
103 acres, 30 acres cleared
$1000 value
occupation, farmer

Owned with C. C. Hussey
27½ acres
$165 value

1884
103 acres, 40 acres cleared
$1000 value
2 horses, 1 cow
occupation, farmer

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$165 value

1885
103 acres, 40 acres cleared
$1000 value
2 horses, 1 cow

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$165 value

1886
103 acres, 60 acres cleared
$824 value
2 horses, 4 cows

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$204 value

1887
103 acres, 60 acres cleared
$824 value
2 horses, 5 cows

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$204 value

1888
103 acres, 60 acres cleared
$824 value
4 horses, 4 cows

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$204 value

1889
Purchased from Leckey
103 acres, 50 acres cleared
$1200 value
4 horses, 5 cows

Purchased from Myers
109 acres, 50 acres cleared
$872 value

Purchased from Burtnett
2½ acres
$175 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$220 value

1890
103 acres
J. Vonstein resides

109 acres
George King resides

2½ acres
George C. Fisher resides

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
No resident

1891
103 acres, 50 acres cleared
$1400 value

109 acres, 50 acres cleared
$872 value
4 horses, 9 cows

2½ acres
$175 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$220 value

1892
103 acres
$4500 value
occupation, farmer

109 acres
$3430 value
7 horses, 6 cows, 1 dog

2½ acres
$650 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$825 value

1893
103 acres
$4500

109 acres
$3420 value
6 horses, 3 cows
occupation, farmer

2½ acres
$650 value
1 horse

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$825 value

1894
No records found

1895
103 acres
$4500 previous value
$4000 new value

109 acres
$3430 previous value
$3020 new value
4 horses, 5 cows, 1 male dog

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$825 previous value
$825 new value

Property owners listed as non-residents

1896
103 acres
$4000 value
4 horses, 4 cows
Elias J. Unger resides

109 acres
$3020

2½ acres
$425

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$825

1897
All property listed as the Unger Estate

103 acres
$4000 value
3 horses, 3 cows

109 acres
$3020 value

2½ acres
$425 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$825

1898
103 acres
$3000 value

109 acres
$2500 value
3 horses, 3 cows
occupation, farmer

2½ acres
$300 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$400

1899
103 acres
$3000 value

109 acres
$2500 value
4 horses, 6 cows, 1 male dog

2½ acres
$300 value

Owned with Hussey
27½ acres
$400 value

1900
Same as 1899

1901
Transferred from E. J. Unger Estate to D. E. Unger

103 acres
$3000 value

109 acres
$2500 value
2 horses, 4 cows

2½ acres
$300 value

Owned by E. J. Unger and C. C. Hussey (not transferred to D. E. Unger)
27½ acres
$600 value

1902
103 acres
$3000 value

109 acres
$2500 value
2 horses, 1 cow

2½ acres
$300 value

Owned by E. J. Unger and C. C. Hussey
27½ acres
$600 value

1903
Same as 1902

1904
Same as 1902

1905
Same as 1902

1906
103 acres, 90 acres cleared
$3000 value

109 acres, 60 acres cleared
$2500 value

2¼ acres
$300 value

Transferred to Junie Orris
27½ acres
$600 value

1907
103 acres, 90 acres cleared
$3000 value

109 acres, 60 acres cleared
$2500 value

2¼ acres
$300 value

1908
103 acres, 90 acres cleared
$3000 value

109 acres, 60 acres cleared
$2500 value

2¼ acres
$700 value, construction of two houses

1909
103 acres, 90 acres cleared
$3000 value

109 acres, 60 acres cleared
$2500 value

2¼ acres
$700 value

1910
Sold to Stineman and Haupt
103 acres
$2500 value

Sold to M. L. Nissley
109 acres
$2500 value

Sold to Stineman and Haupt
2¼ acres
$600 value

1911
No Unger listings

Tax Assessment Records, Croyle Township, 1881-1911, Cambria County Courthouse, Ebensburg, Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX C

Report of the Sub-Committee on Supply of the Pittsburgh Relief Commission

LOOKING BACKWARD.

Details of the Work of Relief Accomplished for

JOHNSTOWN'S SUFFERERS

By the Supply Committee of the Local Commission.

THE IMMEDIATE WANTS SUPPLIED

The reports of J. B. Scott and William McCreery, of the local Johnstown Flood Committee, are in the hands of the printers, and will be issued in pamphlet form in a few days. The report of the sub-Committee on Supplies will not appear in that pamphlet, owing to the absence of Chairman S. S. Marvin, on the Pacific coast. The other members of the committee are John Pontefract and George W. Dilworth. Before leaving Mr. Marvin gave the supply data to Percy F. Smith, of the Pennsylvania Grocer. Mr. Smith has prepared the report, and it was approved without a change by Messrs. Dilworth and Pontefract.

Through the kindness of Mr. Smith a DISPATCH reporter was able to secure the report, and it is here appended:

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

To the Hon. William McCreery, Chairman:

Your Committee on Supplies desire to report that they organized Saturday, June 1, 1889, at about 1 o'clock P.M., and immediately entered upon their duties. The first task undertaken was the loading and forwarding of the initial train of supplies and volunteers for the flooded district. These supplies were donated by the citizens of Pittsburg and Allegheny very largely by the merchants of Liberty street and Penn avenue, and consisted of everything that a thoughtful and generous public deemed necessary for the relief and comfort of the people of Johnstown.

Included in the supplies on this train were two carloads of crackers and bread--one bought and paid for by the proprietors of the newspapers of Pittsburg, and the other donated by the bakers of Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

Your committee next proceeded to purchase a train load of supplies and soon had ready for departure 20 well-filled cars. Elsewhere, in this report will be found in detail some of the goods which these cars contained.

THE LABOR OF LOVE.

Merchants and their employes and the Supply Committee and others worked nearly the whole of Saturday night and at 8 o'clock Sunday morning the loading of the second train was completed and over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on its errand of mercy, it sped for Johnstown.

Almost before this train was out of the city, Mr. James B. Scott sent word from Johnstown that supplies should be sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as it was next to impossible to reach Johnstown with bulk goods via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A call for a third train load of supplies was at once issued, to be sent by the B. & O. R. R., as directed by Mr. Scott. Most of the merchants, wearied from the labors of the night, had gone to their homes, but when found and apprised of the situation, at once returned, and in a little while there was a small army of willing workers shaping the third supply train.

When the big bell tolled 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, this train, consisting of 25 cars, loaded with bread and provisions of all kinds, tools of every description, carts, horse feed, etc., together with a lot of workmen, was forwarded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The scene during the day was one long to be remembered in staid old Pittsburg. Never did Liberty street and Penn avenue, or the locality of the Baltimore and Ohio depot echo a similar hum of business, and the workers vied with each other in their efforts to equip the train, in vision picturing the journey of the train and the joy it would bring to the sufferers at Johnstown. It was not forgotten that it was the Sabbath, but there was the more rejoicing that before the close of this sacred rest day the survivors at Johnstown would have reason indeed to feel it the most precious day of their lives.

On Sunday afternoon your committee received reports of the immense quantities of supplies that had been sent and were being gathered together by the charitable in almost every city in the country. These supplies varied in bulk from the smallest express package to car-load lots--the latter almost without number--and were promptly forwarded to Mr. Scott, at Johnstown, and by him as promptly distributed.

By your instructions we were to fill the requisitions of Mr. Scott and also Mr. Flinn, who were in Johnstown. Some of their requirements were as follows: Hardware and tools of all kinds, carts, workmen, bread and provisions, horse feed, etc.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES NECESSARY.

We were called upon for large quantities of hospital supplies to be sent to Johnstown and frequently by friends and relatives of flood sufferers who died in our city hospitals, for burial caskets, shrouds, carriages and transportation.

One of Mr. Flinn's requirements was for stewards and cooks and cooking utensils for his camp of workmen. His requirements were met, the cooks and stewards secured and forwarded promptly and, as we understand, gave entire satisfaction.

And just here your committee desire to refer to the late Captain William R. Jones, who went to Johnstown and on his return made a most intelligent report of the situation, which enabled your committee to arrange, more expeditiously, for those supplies most urgently needed. They furnished Mr. Jones with a full outfit and on going back to the devastated district, very efficient service was rendered to Mr. Flinn and his coworkers.

The books of the company show the movement of a marvelous amount of goods during the first three or four days after the disaster and details upon this branch of the business are given elsewhere.

Relative to the supplies forwarded, your committee desire to say they included everything for the comfort of man and beast. The sufferers were fed, housed and clothed, fires were lighted where needed, lights struck and medical aid supplied, while the dead were as humanely handled as was possible under the appalling circumstances.

These supplies were forwarded without stint. The whole valley was filled with the comforts of life.

One of the most valuable contributions received by your Committee on Supplies was 1,500 barrels of flour--a train load--the gift of the millers of Minneapolis. This munificent offering challenged the admiration of the people of the country, as it sent up another echo to the grand swelling chorus of thousands that every mouth in the flooded district "must be filled," and everyone clothed in warm raiment.

The flour was rapidly converted into bread and forwarded to Johnstown. And just here the committee desire to record the fact that nearly two carloads of this flour were baked into bread at the Riverside Penitentiary, under the direction of Warden Wright, and that, too, without a cent of cost to the committee. Still another carload was baked at the county's bread factory at Claremont, by the Superintendent, Mr. Henry Warner, without expense to the committee. The remainder of the flour was disposed of to the best advantage, and rapidly turned into bread, that a continuous supply might be had at Johnstown.

GREAT NEED OF BREAD.

That the work of the committee may be more fully comprehended, let us state here that the amount of bread alone which we had to supply for nearly ten days was equal to 1,000 two-pound loaves per hour, or 24,000 loaves each day.

One of the most acceptable donations made to the committee was one of 20,000 pounds of cut and dry smoking tobacco and 15,000 pipes by the firm of Weyman & Bro. of Pittsburg.

Credit is also due to the millers of the Monongahela Valley, who purchased and forwarded to the sufferers a carload of crackers.

The work of the committee for the first ten days was in the direction of preserving the lives of the saved, and supplying their immediate wants. At the end of that time came pressing demands for bedding, furniture, etc., with which families could resume home life.

In compliance with instructions received your committee purchased outfits for 100 families, said outfits consisting of the following articles for each family of four persons: Five chairs, one small rocker, one pair red blankets, one pair white blankets, two towels, eight sheets, one cooking stove, one skillet, two bake pans, one iron pot, one tea kettle, five joints of pipe and elbows, six knives and forks, six teaspoons, three tablespoons, six plates, one cream pitcher, two-quart pitcher, two bowls, six cups, six saucers, two bedsteads, one bureau, one table with leaves, two spring beds, one husk mattress and four husk pillows.

In this connection your committee begs leave to say that all the articles purchased were bought at the lowest possible market price, many of the merchants selling to your committee at cost price, refusing to accept any profit. Every article purchased was of good and substantial quality, not anything being accepted unless it came up to the standard required.

These family outfits proved so satisfactory that subsequently Governor Beaver requested the purchase of 200 more, which were forwarded as quickly as possible. The cost of each of these outfits delivered at Johnstown was about $50.

Of those who rendered valuable and unpaid for service to your committee we wish to make special mention of the late Dr. J. A. Oldshue, who revised every requisition for supplies of drugs, and who daily reviewed the work of this department, saving the committee expense by paring said requisitions and advising the purchase of only those drugs, and in quantities really needed.

MANY DAYS' HARD WORK.

For the first 15 days immediately following the flood your committee and the subcommittee devoted their entire time to the work assigned them, and for the following three months scarcely a day passed without more or less having been done in connection with the work of relief. A glance at the books will show that an enormous amount of work was handled in the first two weeks, and these tremendous transactions were largely due to the untiring energy and labor of our bookkeeper, Mr. De Witt Dillworth.

In addition to the enormous quantity of supplies of bread, elsewhere referred to, the following is a partial list of the goods forwarded by your committee:

Of provisions, 1 carload, 10 tierces and 400 hams; 10 barrels and 2 tierces of shoulders, 1,200 pounds of sides, in addition to all the salt meats donated.

One order included 200 smoothing irons: and we mention this to show that nothing was forgotten by those appointed to alleviate the sufferings and provide for the comfort of our stricken neighbors.

Over 4,000 pairs of boots and shoes were furnished by your committee.

The supplies also included cases of corn beef, condensed milk, more than a carload of soap, 25 tubs of butter, 120 boxes of cheese, 10 barrels of salt, nearly 100 barrels of sugar, 600 oil torches, 10 cases of canned corn, 10 cases of canned tomatoes, 16 boxes of onions, 3 crates of cabbage, 600 blankets, 800 comforts, 1 car of potatoes, 1,600 bushels of potatoes in lots, 2 carloads of rosin, 1 carload and 285 boxes of coffee, 16 carloads of flour, hardware of every description and all other supplies for William Flinn, 10 barrels of coperas, 400 coffins, 500 kegs of nails, 500 axes, 2 carloads of ear corn, 16 carloads of hay, 2 carloads of straw, 8 carloads and 25 bags of oats, 2 carloads and 120 boxes and barrels of crackers, all undertakers' supplies required, drugs, 2 carloads of lime, 17 dozen brooms, 700 mattresses, 6,600 pieces of queensware, 1,800 knives and forks, 1,800 teaspoons, 900 ladle spoons, 500 wooden plates, 500 teacups, 500 knives and forks and spoons, 50 coffee boilers and 25 large tin boilers, 286 pairs red blankets, 1,400 white blankets, 1,000 yards of flannel, 600 towels, 2,400 sheets, 800 stoves and fittings, 600 bedsteads, 800 bureaus, 800 tables, 600 spring beds, 200 husk beds, 1,500 chairs, 800 rockers, 1,200 pillows, and in addition to the foregoing numberless small orders for families specially recommended as worthy by someone of the subcommittees or reputable citizens.

SOME OF IT DONATED.

The above enumeration includes some donations, but is largely the purchasing work of your committee, and but faintly conveys the volume of work which your committee transacted.

They furnished supplies to the Ladies' Relief Committee, and also to individuals and families, transportation to meritorious persons, and temporary relief wherever it was necessary.

They accepted the offer of the Allegheny County Light Company for a 60 light outfit, 40 lights for the borough and 20 for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Your committee desires to make special mention of the services of Mr. A. O. Detchon, Mr. Robert McMillin and Messrs. Curry and Shaw, of Curry & Metzgar, for invaluable services, notably on Sunday, June 2; also to Mr. Schriver and Mr. Hopper, of Hopper Bros. & Co.; also to Mr. James M. Acheson, who superintended the work of securing cars and the movement of the trains when ready, and of the many others who so willingly gave their time to the "Helping Hand Association" on that memorable Sabbath.

Nor would we forget to mention our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. A. G. Roenigk, of A. G. Roenigk and Co. This gentleman took charge of the thousands of smaller packages and of the clothing etc. sent in by our citizens. His headquarters were at the Old City Hall until that room proved too small and it became necessary to appoint a larger committee, which consisted of Mr. William H. Cain, Mr. John McElveen and Mr. Roenigk, who were ably assisted by a corps of young ladies. They subsequently removed their headquarters to the Duquesne freight station, but this place being illy adapted for the purpose they were assigned quarters in the Exposition building. Here they continued the work of repacking the donations, issued some to persons whom the Ladies' Relief Committee deemed worthy, and forwarded large quantities to Johnstown and other places in the flooded district.

THEIR SHARE OF CREDIT.

That this worthy committee, whose good and faithful work deserves recognition, might bring their labors to a close, the goods were turned over to the Ladies' Committee, who continued the distribution until the work was fully accomplished.

Having fed, clothed and furnished homes for the sufferers and given light to the dark and desolated valley, your committee resign their trust, in the belief that they have conscientiously and faithfully discharged the duties imposed upon them.

JOHN PONTEFRACT, Committee
GEO. W. DILWORTH, on
S. S. MARVIN, Supplies
Chairman.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, February 13, 1890.

APPENDIX D

Copy of Pass Issued to Reuben Miller for Entry into the Johnstown Diaster Area

6/6/89

Pass Mr. Reuben Miller of Pittsburgh

Relief Committee anywhere in the lines.

James B. Scott
Director

Reuben Miller, Scrapbook, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania.

APPENDIX E

Newspaper Article about Lawsuits against both Unger and the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club

MR. STRAYER'S SUIT.

A Flood Sufferer Wants Damages
from the South Fork Club.

WHAT COL. W. D. MOORE SAYS.

He Thinks He Has a Very Strong Case
Against the Members of the Club,
and Will Push It to the Limit.
Other Actions Will Follow.

Mr. J. J. Strayer of Johnstown, whose earthly possessions in that city were swallowed up in the flood, was in Pittsburgh yesterday. Mr. Strayer is about to bring suit at Ebensburg, the county seat of Cambria county, against the South Fork Fishing club to recover $70,000 the amount of loss he claims to have sustained. He had placed the case in charge of Col. W. D. Moore of this city and had a long consultation with that gentleman during the afternoon. In addition to the suit against the club, Mr. Strayer will also sue Col. Unger, a leading member of the organization and formerly proprietor of the Seventh Avenue hotel, individually, on the grounds that each member of the club is individually liable. The colonel's place of residence is in Cambria county, which explains why he was singled out in the suit.

After his conference with Mr. Strayer, Col. Moore said to a COMMERCIAL GAZETTE reporter: "I looked the ground over very carefully before I went into this affair, and I am satisfied we have a very strong case. I left Johnstown on the last train that came out of that ill-fated city before the flood. The train that was swept away farther up the mountain passed us at the station. I delivered the Decoration Day oration there, and fourteen members of their local post were lost. These and other circumstances give me an extremely mournful interest in Johnstown, and led me to study the causes of the most gigantic horror of its kind in the history of any country. What general line do I propose to follow? I will be able to prove beyond any doubt by competent engineers that the dam was not kept up to a standard of strength and repair that any competent engineer would have required. Then the members of the club were aware of the fact that the dam was not safe. There were no sluiceways by which the rising waters could have been carried away when the great test came. Another point that I shall make is that the dam was never kept in anything like the repair it was when the state had charge of it and the waters were used to feed the old canal. The engineers then in charge knew the dangers that might be expected, the moment they relaxed their vigilance, and they guarded against the calamity which came later."

"What about Col. Unger's connection with the case?"

"We want to settle the question of the individual liability of the members of the club, and the colonel is the most convenient man in the organization."

"Do you think many more damage suits will be brought against the club?"

"Oh, yes, beyond a doubt. In addition to Mr. Strayer's suit I will bring a similar action to recover $10,000 damages for Mr. Leckey of Johnstown, another flood victim. We expect to get through with both cases at the fall term of court."

The only other action that has been brought against the club is now pending in the Allegheny county courts and will be tried at the fall term. It is an action to recover $50,000 damages for the loss of the life of a person whose name could not be learned. Lewis McMullen of No. 157 Fourth avenue is the attorney in the case. In this action Col. Unger will also be held individually liable, and one reason for the delay in the proceedings is that service has not yet been obtained on the gentleman. The suit is the only one of the kind that can now be brought, as such actions are limited to one year from the date of the occurrence by the state laws.

The outcome of these cases will be watched with great interest by many prominent Pittsburghers who are members of the club.

Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, June 20, 1891.

APPENDIX F

Newspaper article about lawsuits against both Unger and the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club

FLOOD DAMAGES WANTED.

JOHNSTOWN SUFFERERS DECIDE TO COMMENCE SUIT.

New Attorney Engaged to Replace Those
Who Advised That No Actions Be
Commenced--Confident That They
Can Recover for All They Lost.
[Special Telegram to the Dispatch.]

JOHNSTOWN, July 20.-Two years ago the coming October at a meeting of citizens a fund of $1,300 was raised to retain attorneys to inquire into the advisibility of bringing suit against the South Fork Fishing Club, for damages by the flood. The fund was contributed to by over 200 suffers, mostly business men. Col. John P. Linton and W. Horace Rose, the leading members of the Cambria County Bar, and both heavy flood sufferers were retained, and after six months' waiting they made a report. The report states that there was no probability that a suit would be successful.

They stated that should such an action against the club as an organization be successful, nothing could be recovered, as the club had practically no assets. They further stated that an action could not be against individual members of the club unless it could be shown that there was individual negligence. This they thought could not be shown against any others than Colonel Ruff and Colonel Unger. Colonel Ruff is dead and Colonel Unger's assets would only pay a very small proportion of loss. The report finally concluded by saying that it would not be advisable to bring action.

Many of the subscribers were not satisfied with this report and the knowledge that individuals have recently entered suit with good prospects of success has made the subscribers to this fund more dissatisfied, and today a meeting was held to discuss the matter. Correspondence had previously been had with ex-Congressman A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, who was present and submitted a proposition. He says there is good reason to believe that suits for damage will be successful against individual members of the club.

His statement was received with much enthusiasm, and committees were at once put to work to secure funds as a retainer. There is about $300 yet on hand but Mr. Coffroth was authorized to consult with a prominent Pittsburg attorney and a big fund will no doubt be raised within a few days. Many of the sufferers express confidence in the new arrangement and say they feel they will recover all they lost.

J. J. Strayer, who recently entered suit on his own account, will lend his efforts to this arrangement but will allow his suit to stand and says he is assured that he will recover every dollar he lost. His losses are about $75,000. Colonel Linton is now a candidate for Judge and Rose is Mayor of this city, so that neither of them will be in the new deal.

Pittsburgh Dispatch, July 21, 1891.

APPENDIX G

PAINT STUDY

EXTERIOR

The exterior paint of the Unger House has weathered off (almost entirely), making sample gathering extremely difficult. The majority of the exterior samples were taken under the eaves of the house where the paint was more protected. Of value in verifying colors were interviews with several past residents of the house. The cream color found as the bottom layer of trim paint is assumed to be a prime coat.

INTERIOR

Originally, all of the woodwork in the Unger House was grained, including the wainscot in the basement. Later, the woodwork of rooms 103 and 105 was painted, and rooms 004 and 005 were painted in their entirety. Portions of the floor in room 101 were painted. The cream color found as the bottom layer of paint on all the woodwork, doors, and floors is assumed to be a prime coat for the graining.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	**Park:**	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	**Structure #:**	

Sample #:		**Location of Sample:**
Date Taken:	10/13/84	Interior, basement, southeast room, cupboard in southwest corner.
By:	Sally Small	
Date Examined:	1/18/85	**Substrate:** Wood
By:	Sally Small	**Top Color:** Light Aqua

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Light Aqua	5BG 8/4	
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	
	Light Aqua	5BG 8/4	
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	
	White		
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	
	Dark Brown	5YR 2/1	Glaze } Graining?
	Putty	2.5Y 8/6	} Graining?

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region: Mid-Atlantic
Park: Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure: Unger House
Structure #:
Sample #:
Date Taken: 10/13/84
By: Sally Small
Date Examined: 1/18/85
By: Sally Small
Location of Sample: Interior, basement, southeast room, cupboard in southwest corner.
Substrate: Wallpaper
Top Color: Light Aqua

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Light Aqua	5BG 8/4	
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	
	Light Aqua	5BG 8/4	
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	Pulling away from lower yellow layer.
	Yellow	5Y 8.5/6	
	Light Grey	5Y 8/1	May be top surface of wallpaper.

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region: Mid-Atlantic
Park: Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure: Unger House
Structure #:
Sample #:
Date Taken: 10/13/84
By: Gene Goldberg
Location of Sample: Interior, first floor, northeast room, baseboard at northeast corner.
Date Examined: 1/18/85
By: Sally Small
Substrate: Wood
Top Color: Blue

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Blue	7.5B 4/4	
	Blue Green	2.5BG 5/2	
	Light Blue	7.5B 7/4	
Original	Putty	2.5Y 9/4	)
"	Rust	7.5YR 6/6	) Graining?)
"	Cream	2.5Y 9/4	)

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

The bottom three layers were not easily seen. The colors given for them are only approximate.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	Interior, first floor, northeast room, closet door and woodwork.
Date Taken:	10/13/84		
By:	Gene Goldberg		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Blue

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Blue	2.5BG 6/2	
	Blue	10BG 6/2	
Original	Putty	2.5Y 7/4	)
"	Rust	7.5YR 5/8	) Graining?)
"	Cream	2.5Y 9/2	)

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	

Sample #:		Location of Sample:
Date Taken:	10/13/84	Interior, first floor, northeast room, closet door panel.
By:	Gene Goldberg	
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate: Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color: Off-white

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Off white	7.5Y 8.5/2	
	Light Blue	7.5G 8/2	
Original	Putty	2.5Y 7/4	)
"	Rust	7.5YR 5/8	Glaze?) Graining?
"	Cream	2.5Y 8.5/6	)

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	
Date Taken:	10/31/84	Interior, first floor, southwest room, closet door trim.	
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Grey

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Grey	10B 7/1	
Original	Rust	10YR 6/8	) Graining?
"	Cream	5Y 9/4	)

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	Interior, first floor, northwest room, floor
Date Taken:	10/13/84		
By:	Gene Goldberg		
Date Examined:		Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
Original	Rust	5YR 4/6	
	Cream	2.5Y 8.5/4	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

Top layer has oxidized.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		**Location of Sample:**	Interior, southeast basement room, east window, trim
Date Taken:	10/12/84		
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Light Aqua

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Light Aqua	2.5BG 8/2	
	Light Grey	5BG 7/1	
	Brown	5YR 3/6	))
	Putty	2.5Y 7/4	) Glaze) Graining))
	Putty	2.5Y 7/4	))
Original	Light Rust		2-3 layers? Graining?
"	Cream	2.5Y 9/4	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	
Date Taken:	10/13/84	Interior, basement, Southeast room, west wall and wainscot.	
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Light Aqua

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Light Aqua	2.5BG 8/4	
	Light Grey	10Y 6/1	
	Dark Brown	5YR 3/6	Glaze)
	Putty Color	2.5Y 7/6	) Graining
	Putty	2.5Y 7/6	)
Original	Light Rust	7.5YR 6/6	) Graining?
"	Cream		)

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	
Date Taken:	10/11/84	Exterior, north facade, siding.	
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	White

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	White		
Original	Cream	FY 9/1	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

As this sample was taken very near the cornice trim, the black and red flecks found in this sample may be paint spattered from the trim and not actual layers. Black appears throughout the sample, but does not have the appearance of an individual layer.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	

Sample #:		Location of Sample:
Date Taken:	10/11/84	Exterior, east facade, siding.
By:	Sally Small	
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate: Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color: White

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	White		Thick - unable to determine
			number of layers.

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	Exterior, south facade, door frame (trim).
Date Taken:	10/11/84		
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Black

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Black	10B 2/1	
	Red	5R 3/8	
Original	Off White	5Y 9/2	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

Green is known to have been the most recent trim color. The house has seen a great deal of weathering and much of the paint is completely gone.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	**Park:**	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	**Structure #:**	
Sample #:		**Location of Sample:**	Exterior, north facade, soffit boards and gable.
Date Taken:	10/11/84		
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	White

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	White		
	Black	10B 1/2	
	Red	5R 3/8	
Original	Cream	2.5Y 9/2	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	Exterior, north facade, gable trim.
Date Taken:	10/11/84		
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	Green

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
c. 1950	Green	7.5G 3/6	
	White		
	Black	10B 1/2	
	Red		
Original	Cream		

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

Green layer oxidized.

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	

Sample #:		Location of Sample: Exterior, north facade, cornice trim.
Date Taken:	10/11/84	
By:	Sally Small	
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate: Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color: Green

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
C. 1950	Green	7.5G 3/6	
	Black	10B 1/2	
	Red	5R 3/8	
Original	Cream		

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	
Sample #:		Location of Sample:	Exterior, north facade, porch ghost, point "B".
Date Taken:	10/11/84		
By:	Sally Small		
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate:	Wood
By:	Sally Small	Top Color:	

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	Cream	2.5Y 9/4	Thick

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

PAINT ANALYSIS

Region:	Mid-Atlantic	Park:	Johnstown Flood N.M.
Structure:	Unger House	Structure #:	

Sample #:		Location of Sample:
Date Taken:	10/11/84	Exterior, north facade, porch ghost, point "A".
By:	Sally Small	
Date Examined:	1/18/85	Substrate: None
By:	Sally Small	Top Color: White

Historic Date	Layer Description (color, varnish dirt, etc.)	Munsell #	Characteristics
	White		
	Black		
	Red	7.5R 3/8	

Further Observation, Documentation, Comment or Sketches:

Unable to get sample with substrate intact.

APPENDIX H

WALLPAPER STUDY

Wallpaper appears to have played an important role in the interior of the Unger House from the outset. There is no evidence of any of the first or second floor rooms ever having been painted. The earliest layers of wallpaper on the first floor appear to be original to the house. On the second floor, in rooms 201, 203 and 204, there are only two layers, at most, of wallpaper, neither of which appears to be original. Evidently, the early layers of wallpaper on the second floor were removed at some time. Due to the deteriorated condition of the house and some of the modifications made in rooms 004 and 005 it is impossible to determine if the dining room and kitchen were originally wallpapered.

The samples for this study were generally taken from the upper part of the wall, just below the ceiling, in order to include the border papers. Where possible, samples of ceiling paper attached to the wallpaper were collected. In some cases two samples were collected in a room to attain at least one large sample. Sample sizes varied widely.

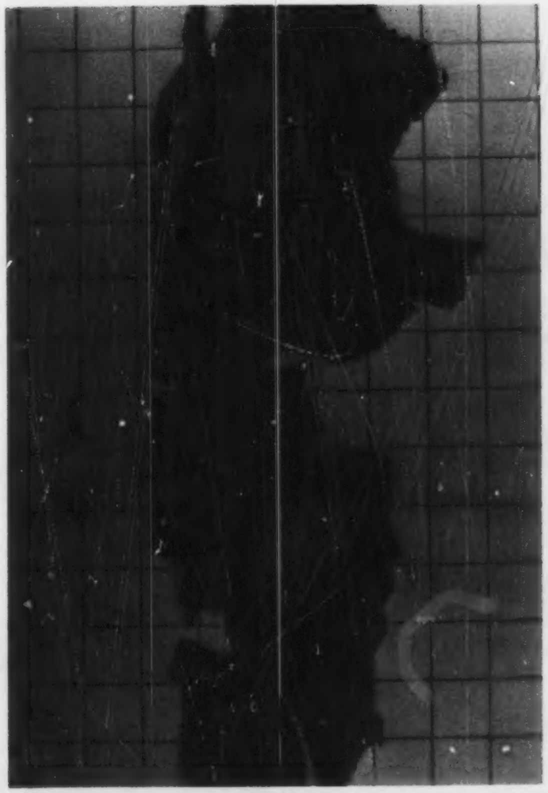
Not all wallpaper patterns found in the Unger House are illustrated in this study. Some samples were too small--mainly ceiling papers--or were too faded or otherwise deteriorated to photograph with any degree of clarity.

ROOM 004 - KITCHEN

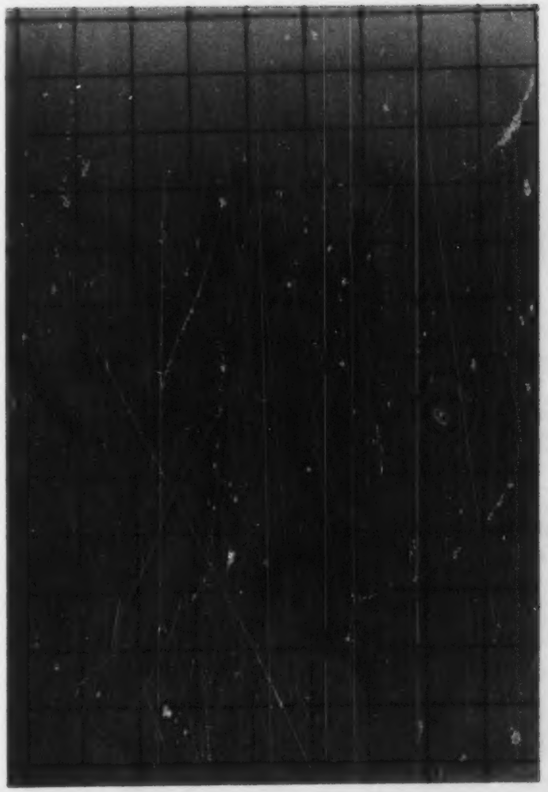
Layer 1 (fig. 62)		
	Walls	Tan background, white stripes and dots with clusters of geometric designs of triangles and other shapes.
Layer 2		
	Walls	Paper too deteriorated to determine pattern.
Layer 3		
	Walls	Paper too deteriorated to determine pattern. May be same paper as layer 2.
Layer 4		
	Walls	Paper totally deteriorated, but pattern transferred to back of layer 5. Pattern of roosters, chicken coops, and foliage in red, grey, and light green.
Layer 5		
	Walls	Yellow paint.
Layer 6		
	Walls	Aqua paint.

ROOM 005 - DINING ROOM

Layer 1 (figs. 63 and 64)		
	Walls	White background with pink and blue flowers and green leaves.
	Ceiling	White on white abstract.
	Border	About 4-1/2 inches wide. Stains from border found on back of layer 2. Actual paper not sampled.
Layer 2 (fig. 65)		
	Walls	White on white abstract.
Layer 3 (figs. 66 and 67)		
	Walls	Light grey background. White and light blue stripes with white and pink floral sprays in between.
	Ceiling	White on white abstract.
	Border	Light grey background. White and pink ribbon design with white and pink stripes along edges.
Layer 4 (figs. 68 and 69)		
	Walls	Grey background. Large white, peach and magenta floral. U.S. Patent 1950219, circa 1934.
	Ceiling	White and white abstract.

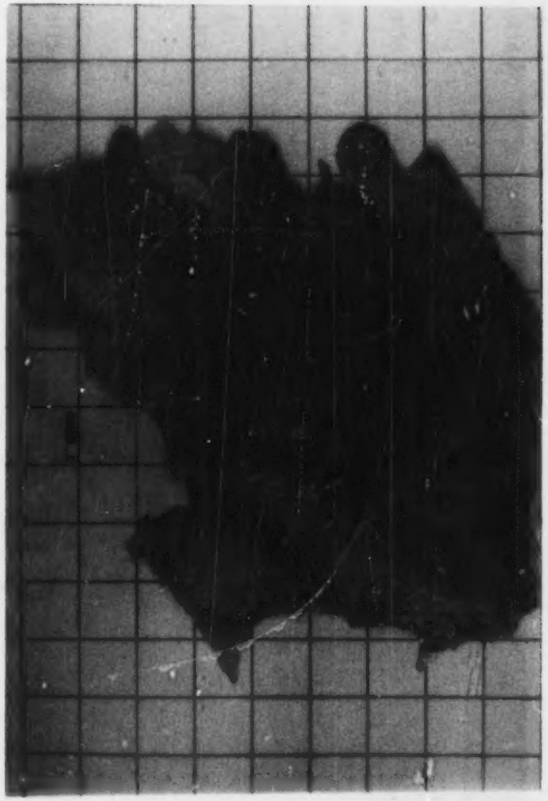


62. Wallpaper. Room 004, layer 1.

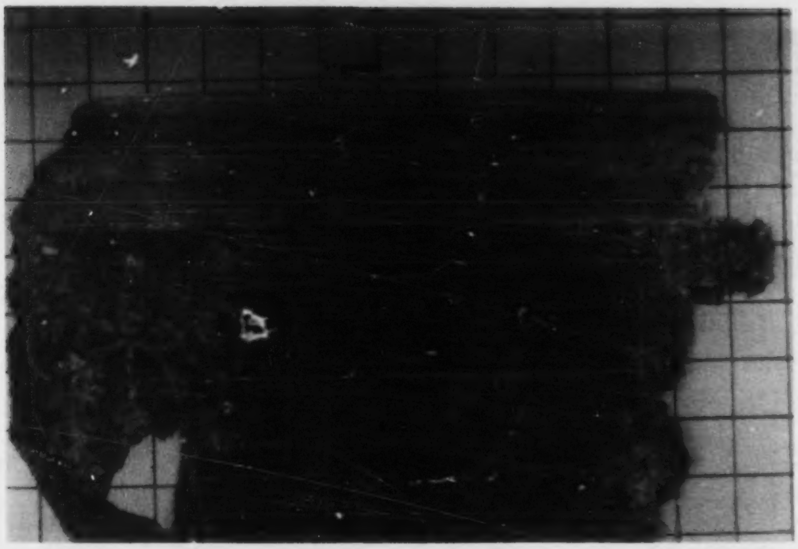


63. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 1.

64. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 1.



65. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 2.



66. Wallpaper and border. Room 005, layer 3.

67. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 3.

68. Wallpaper. Room 005, layer 4.

69. Ceiling paper. Room 005, layer 4.

Layer 5

Walls	Yellow paint.

Layer 6

Walls	Pink paint.

Layer 7

Walls	Aqua paint.

ROOM 101

Layer (fig. 70)

Walls	White on off-white wheat and floral design. May have also had pink floral sprays.
Ceiling	Small white dots on white background.
Border	Large white and tan floral on off-white. Top edge has tan and pink stripes. Bottom edge has quartrefoil design in tan. Approximately nine inches wide.

Layer 2 (figs. 71 and 72)

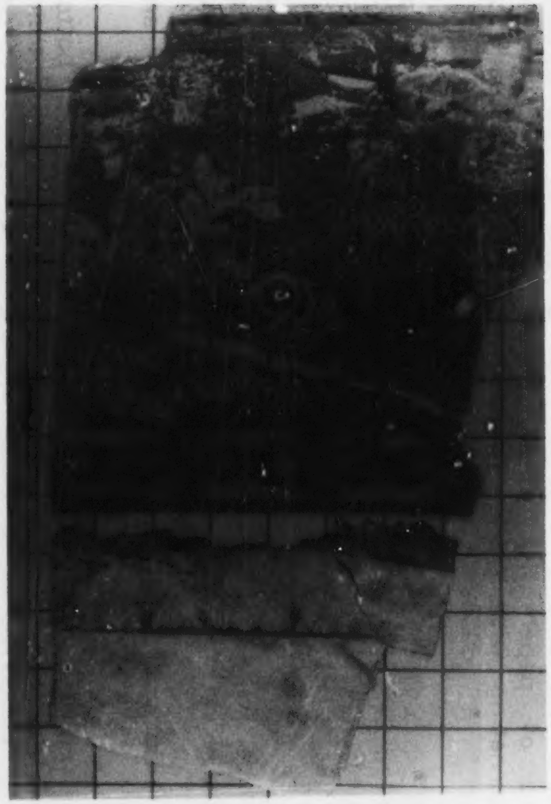
Walls	Tan background with overall pattern of small brown ovals. Large yellow flowers with green ivy on brown and green trellis like shields. Rectangular groups of red circles. Top of paper has green trellis with tan rectangles alternating with yellow flowers. Sample may actually be part of a wide border. Same as layer 1, room 101A.
Ceiling	Off-white background with pattern of squiggly tan lines. Yellow flowers in three-inch squares of green and yellow vines.

Layer 3 (fig. 73)

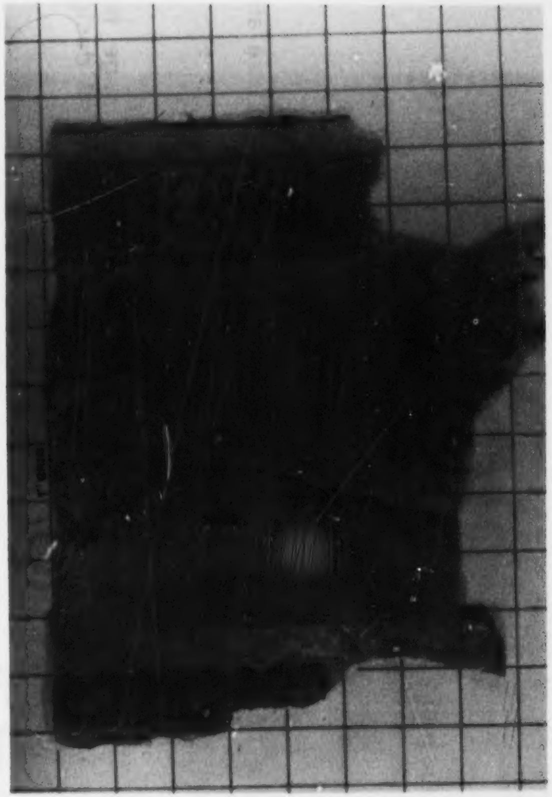
Walls	Tan background with overall pattern of brown dots and lines. Narrow brown trellises 4-1/2 inches on center with sprays of pink flowers and green leaves outlined in white.
Ceiling	White background. Tan arabesque pattern with pink and blue flowers.
Border	Same background as walls. Trellis across top and bottom with yellow and pink flowers and green leaves, all outlined in white. Trellis outlined in white dots. Bottom of border trimmed around bottom of trellis in scallop pattern.

Layer 4 figs. 74 and 75)

Walls	Tan background. Large pink and red floral pattern with black and grey leaves.



70. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 1.

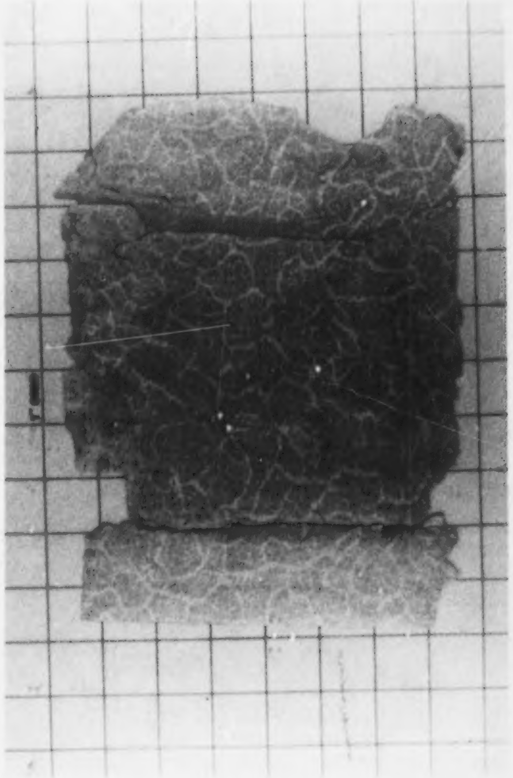


71. Wallpaper. Room 101, layer 2.

72. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 2.

73. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 3.

74. Wallpaper and border. Room 101, layer 4.



75. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 4; room 102, layer 3; room 105, layer 5.

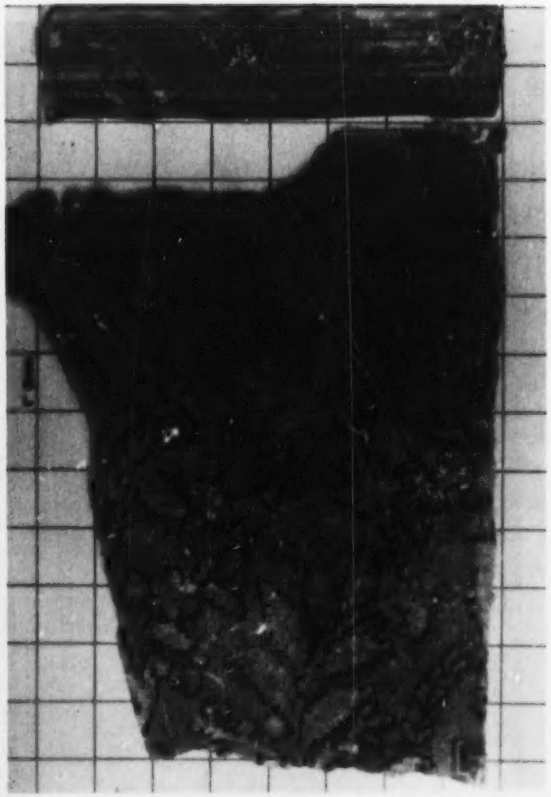
	Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 3, room 102 and layer 5, room 105.
	Border	Tan background. Pink, red, blue, and white flowers with brown and grey leaves. Black stripes at edges. 4-1/8 inches wide.
Layer 5 (figs. 76 and 77)	Walls	Light blue background. White floral design outlined in tan. Has tapestry like flavor.
	Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 6, room 105.
	Border	Light blue background. Tan and white stripes with periodic leaf design. 2-1/8 inches wide.

ROOM 101A - CLOSET

Layer 1	Walls	Same as layer 2 of room 101.
Layer 2	Walls	Tan on off-white abstract.

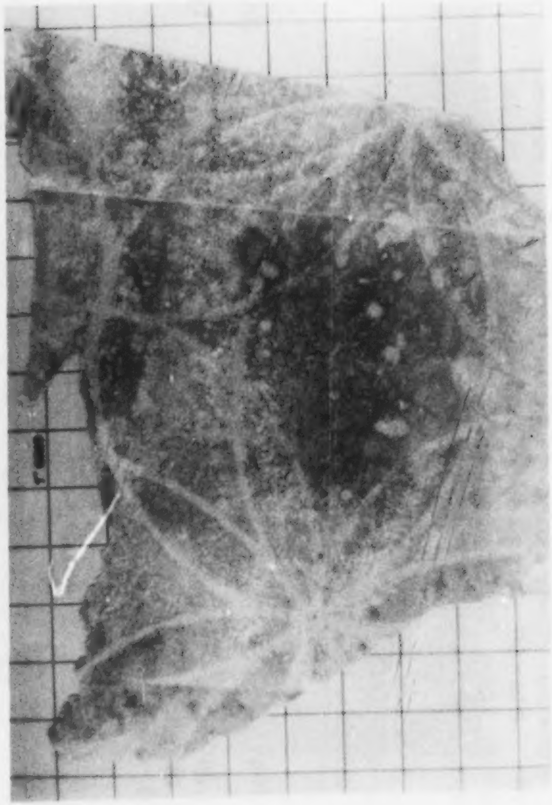
ROOM 102

Layer 1 (figs. 78 and 79)	Walls	Off-white background. Star and scroll design in tan, cream and white.
	Ceiling	Off-white background. Star and floral design in tan, cream and grean.
Layer 2 (fig. 80)	Walls	Green background. Tulip and shield design in red, yellow, green and white. May be part of border.
	Ceiling	Light green background with overall pattern of white dots. Blue, green and white flowers.
Layer 3 (figs. 74 and 81)	Walls	Grey background with all over pattern of white and black squiggles. Large floral design in blue, red, pink, brown and white.
	Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 4, room 101 and layer 5, room 105.
	Border	Tan background with pink and blue flowers with black dots and trim.



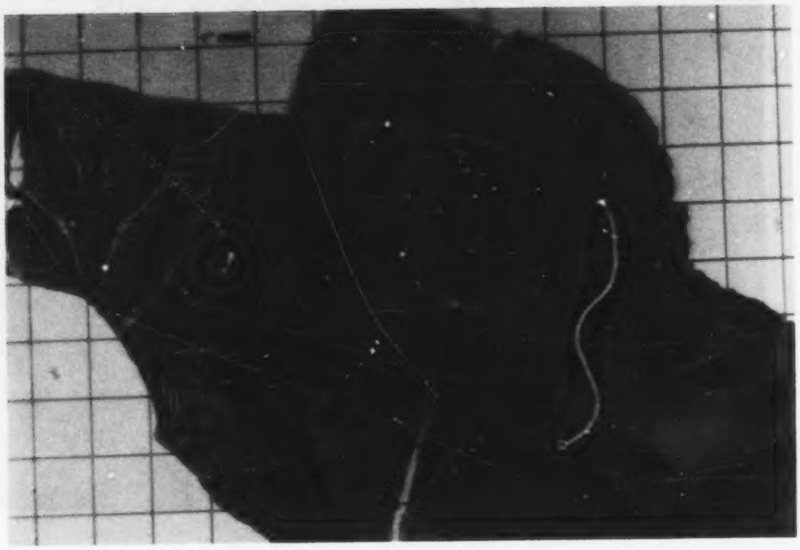
76. Wallpaper. Room 101, layer 5.

77. Ceiling paper. Room 101, layer 5; room 105, layer 6.

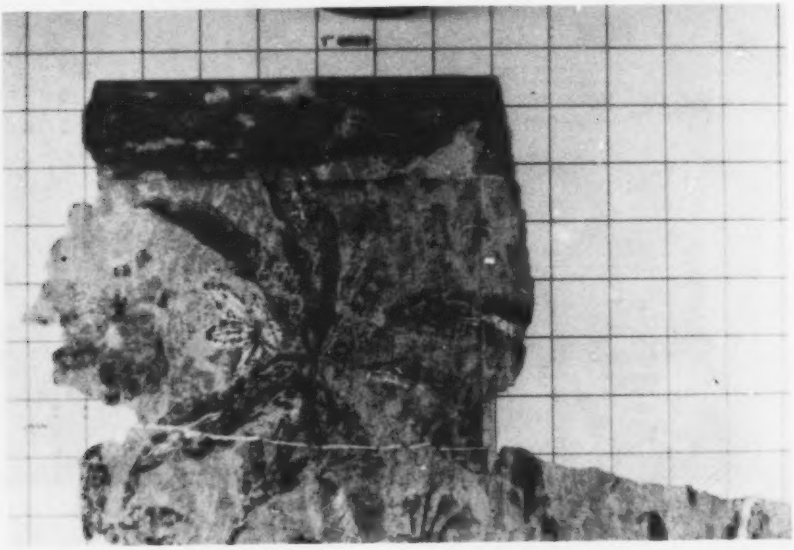


78. Ceiling paper. Room 102, layer 1.

79. Wallpaper. Room 102, layer 1.



80. Wallpaper. Room 102, layer 2.

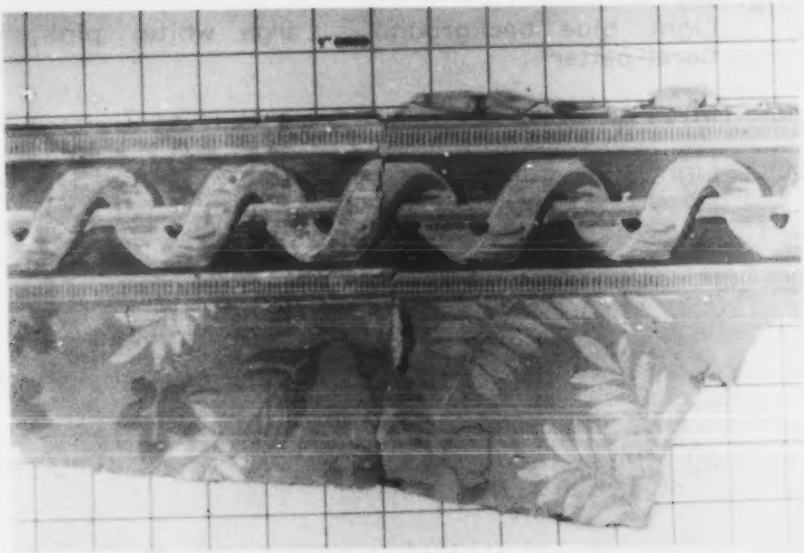


81. Wallpaper and border. Room 102, layer 3.

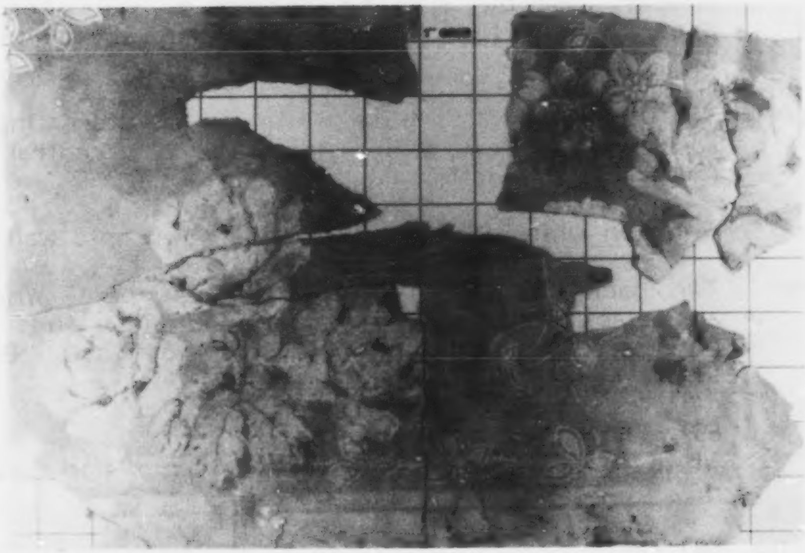
Layer 4 (fig. 82)	
Walls	Light blue background. Large white, pink, and blue floral pattern.
Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 7, room 104.
Border	Light grey and blue background. Red, tan and white ribbon design with stripes at edges.

ROOM 103

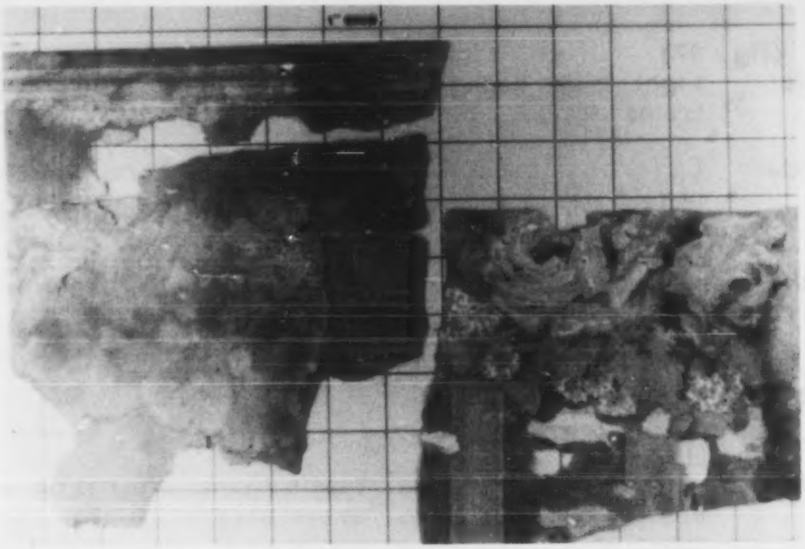
Layer 1	
Walls	Off-white background. Floral design in white and yellow. Badly faded and discolored.
Ceiling	Off-white background. Leaf or floral design in peach. Badly faded and discolored.
Border	Off-white background. Peach and white floral design. Peach stripes at top and bottom. Bottom has scallops hand cut from peach on off-white floral. Approximately eight inches wide. Badly faded and discolored.
Layer 2 (fig. 83)	
Walls	Off-white background. Red and pink roses with green leaves and stems. White vines with clusters of three leaves, and, in places, five petal flowers. Wide white stripes. Sample may be section of wide border, with paper having five petal flowers being main wall paper.
Layer 3 (fig. 84)	
Walls	Tan background. Wide white strip alternating with a series of narrow white stripes and a central strip of flowers in silhouette.
Ceiling	White on white abstract. Dropped down onto wall.
Border	Tan background with narrow white stripes. White, blue, and black stripes at top edge. Floral garlands in white, blue, black, green, and pink at bottom edge. Bottom cut in scallops.
Layer 4 (fig. 85)	
Walls	White on white stripe. Appears to have had floral sprays in white, pink, blue, and green.
Layer 5 (fig. 86)	
Walls	Light blue background with all over pattern of tiny white flowers. White, blue, and pink floral sprays.



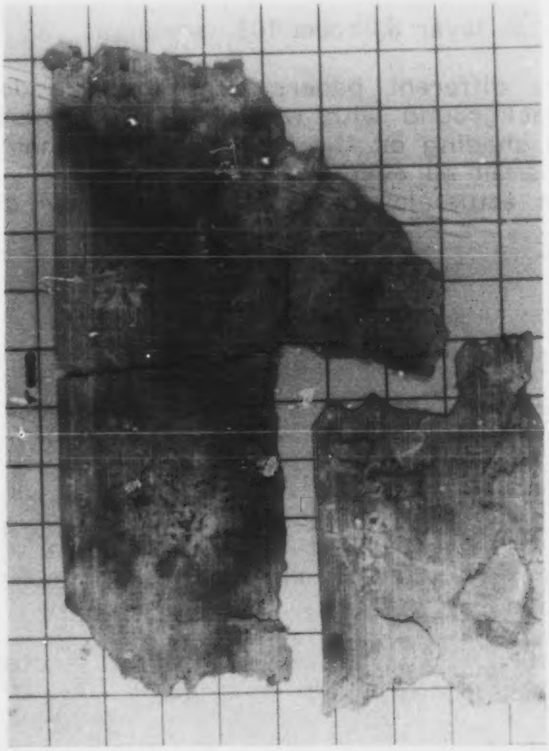
82. Wallpaper and border. Room 102, layer 4.



83. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 2.



84. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 3.



85. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 4.

Layer 6 (fig. 87)

Walls Light blue background. White, red, and blue ivy and trellis design. Same as layer 2, room 103A.

Border Light blue background. Strips and floral design in white, red, blue, green, and black. 2-1/2 inches wide. Same as layer 2, room 103A.

Also found was white on white ceiling paper, layer unknown. Same as layer 1, room 005; layer 5, room 104; and layer 1, room 204.

ROOM 103A - CLOSET

Layer 1 (fig. 88)

Walls Off-white background. White vine alternating with series of wide white stripes. Green stem with large pink and red roses and green leaves centered in wide stripes.

Layer 2 (fig. 87)

Walls Same as layer 6, room 103.

Border Same as layer 6, room 103.

Small pieces of two different papers were found under layer 2. One paper has a tan background with white flowers. There may have been light blue or green shading on the flowers. The other paper has a tan background with a small all over floral design in peach. It is not known if these papers are actual layers of closet wallpaper or why they were there.

ROOM 104

Layer 1

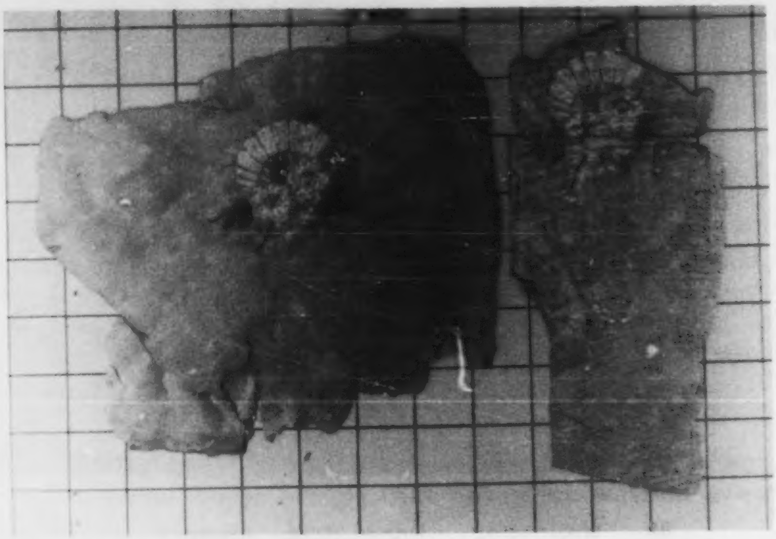
Walls Badly discolored. Appears to have been a white and yellow floral pattern on an off-white background. May be part of a border as there are several yellow stripes across the top.

Ceiling Tan background with all over pattern of squares formed by four dots. Blue and white floral pattern.

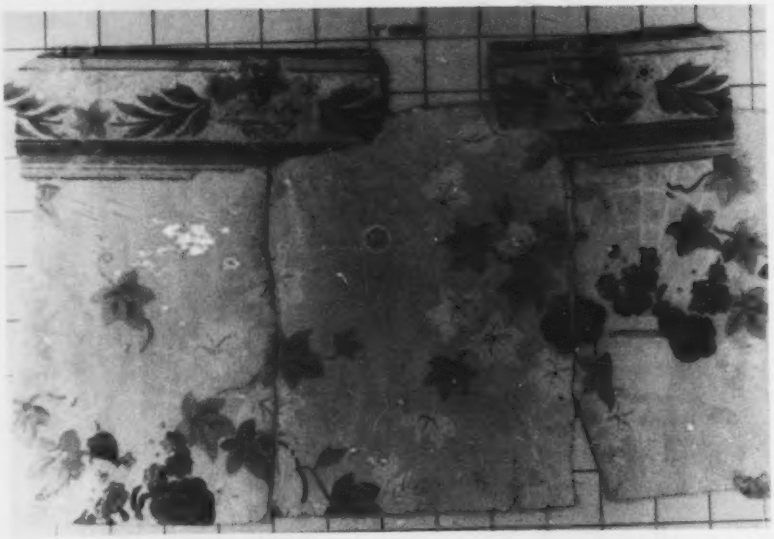
Layer 2 (fig. 89)

Walls Cream floral on white background. Actually may be part of layer 1 rather than layer 2.

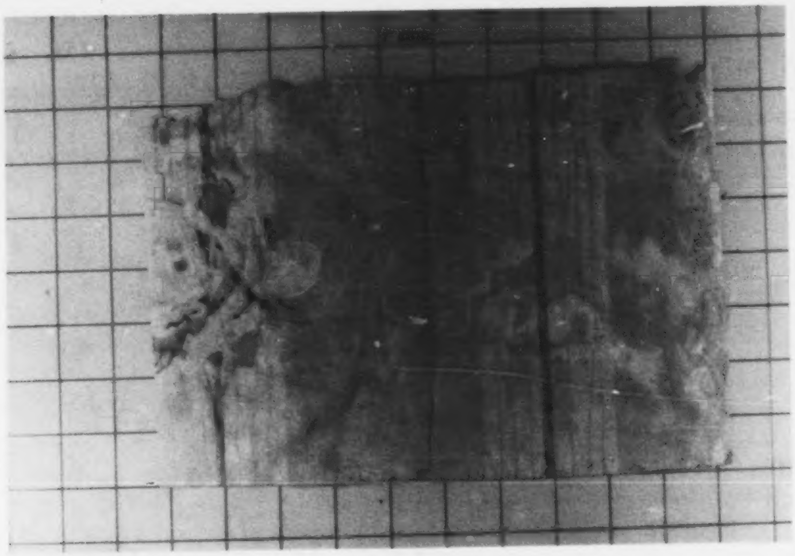
Border Cream background with all over dot pattern. Floral sprays in white, green, pink, and purple connected by swags in white. Over 15 inches wide.



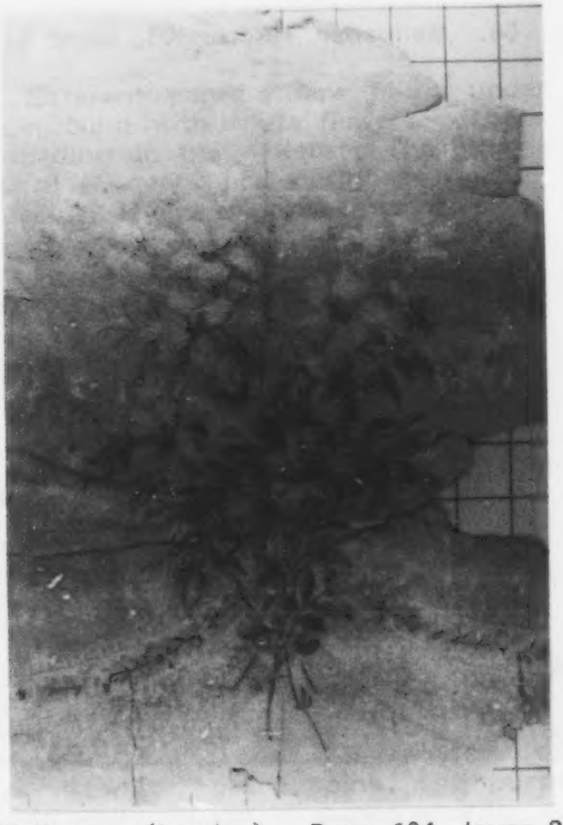
86. Wallpaper. Room 103, layer 5.



87. Wallpaper and border. Room 103, layer 6; room 103A, layer 2.



88. Wallpaper. Room 103A, layer 1.



89. Wallpaper (border). Room 104, layer 2.

Layer 3 (fig. 90)

Walls	Cream background with all over tan dot and strip pattern. Narrow stripes of pink, blue, green, and silver floral design, outlined in black. Manufactured by Chicago Wall Paper Mills.
Ceiling	Cream background with all over pattern of white dots. Diamonds formed by cream dots, with large silver dots where points of diamonds connect.
Border	Cream background. Top has pink, blue, green, and black floral stripe. Center has pattern of white abstract leaves similar to a ceiling pattern. bottom has blue, pink, white, green and black flowers. Bottom edge cut around edge of flowers.

Layers 4 (fig. 91)

Walls	White background with white pinstripes. May have had colored floral design that has since washed away.
Ceiling	White backgrond with regular pattern of white diamonds and an abstract pattern of curly lines. Manufactured by E.R. HAFLELFINGER and CO. Extended approximately nine inches onto upper wall.
Border	Light grey or cream background. Top has black and white stripes and trefoil-like leaf design. Scalloped flora design at bottom.

Layer 5 (figs. 64 and 92)

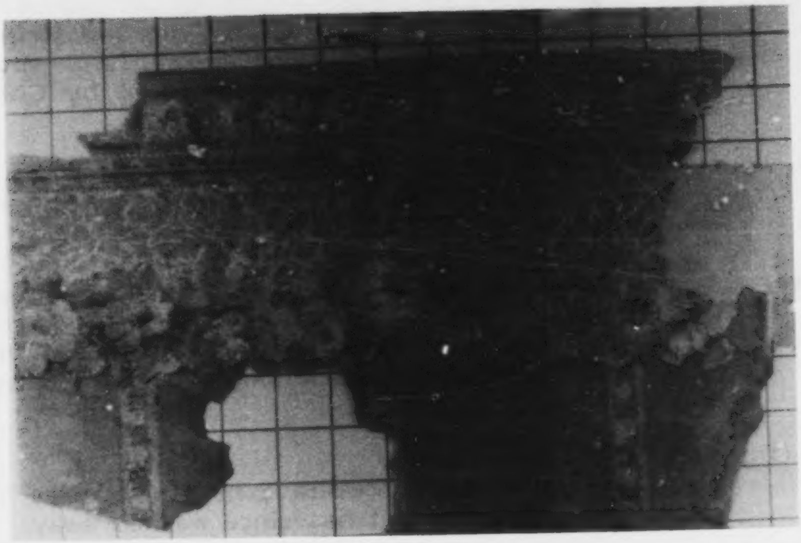
Walls	Pink background with all over pattern of white dots. White and light blue floral design.
Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 1, room 005; layer 1, room 204; and unidentified layer, room 103.
Border	Rope design in pink and white.

Layer 6 (fig. 93)

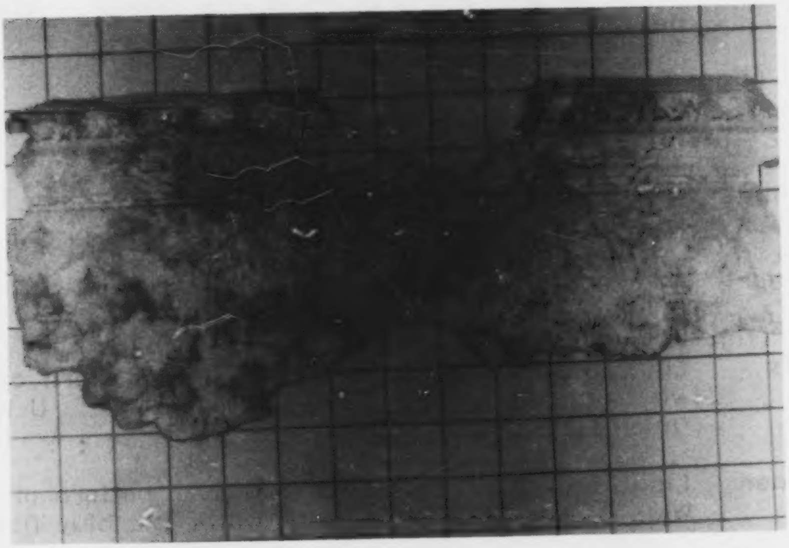
Walls	Light blue background with all over pattern of white dots with white, blue, and cream floral design. U.W.R.C. PNA Union Made.
Border	Light blue background with all over pattern of white dots. Wide blue center stripe with white and blue floral pattern.

Layer 7 (fig. 94)

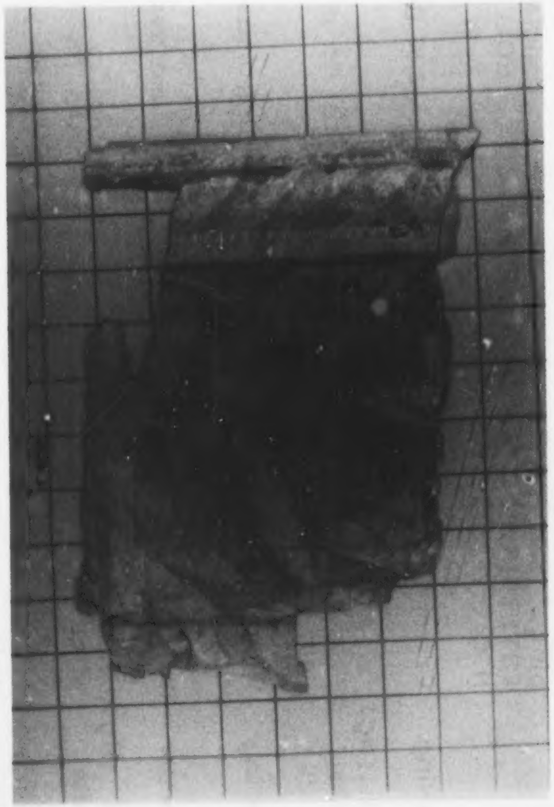
Walls	Blue background. Large white, beige, pink, and red floral pattern. Manufactured by Imperial Wallpaper. U.S. Patent 195027_, circa 1934.



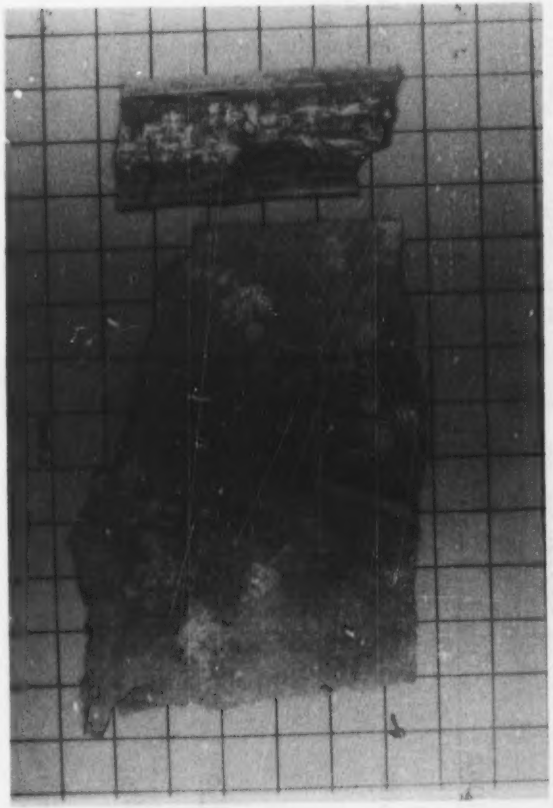
90. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 3.



91. Border. Room 104, layer 4.



92. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 5.



93. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 6.

Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 4, room 102.
Border	Blue background. White and beige leaf pattern.

ROOM 104A - CLOSET

Layer 1

Walls	Large leafy foliage pattern in grey, blue, yellow, green, beige, and purple. Looks like it had gold speckles on background areas. Wavy white lines over entire pattern, with "ungrounded" printed on edge of paper.

ROOM 105

Layer 1 (fig. 95)

Walls	Cream background. Classical scroll and floral pattern in brown, white, and green.
Ceiling	Cream background. White leafy scroll pattern forming flatish circles. Black lines bisect circles, forming nine-inch squares.

Layer 2 (fig. 96)

Walls	Cream background with white stripes and vines. Red, pink, and green floral design. Manufactured by ENTERP[RISE] WALL P[APER] CO. COLLINGSWOOD, N.C.
Ceiling	Cream background. Simple floral in pink and green.

Layer 3 (figs. 97 and 98)

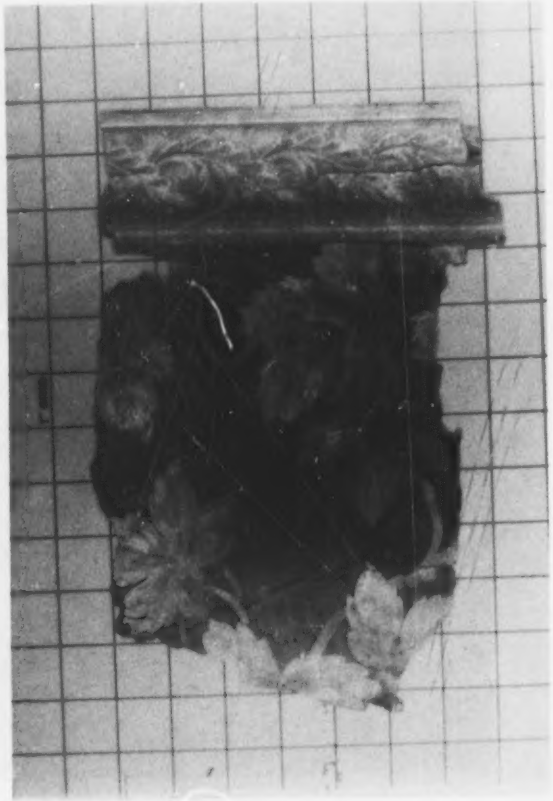
Walls	White background. White stripes with floral stripes in yellow and green.
Ceiling	White background with white interlocking squares. White flower in each square.
Border	White background. White stripes and shield design.

Layer 4 (figs. 99 and 100)

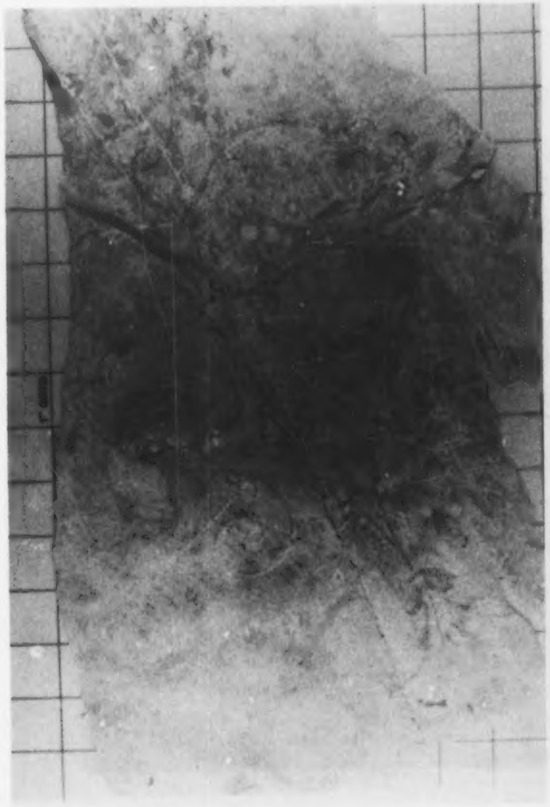
Walls	White on white abstract. May have had floral design in pink and blue that has since washed off.
Ciling	White on white abstract of roses. Dropped down onto top of wall.

Layer 5 (figs. 75 and 101)

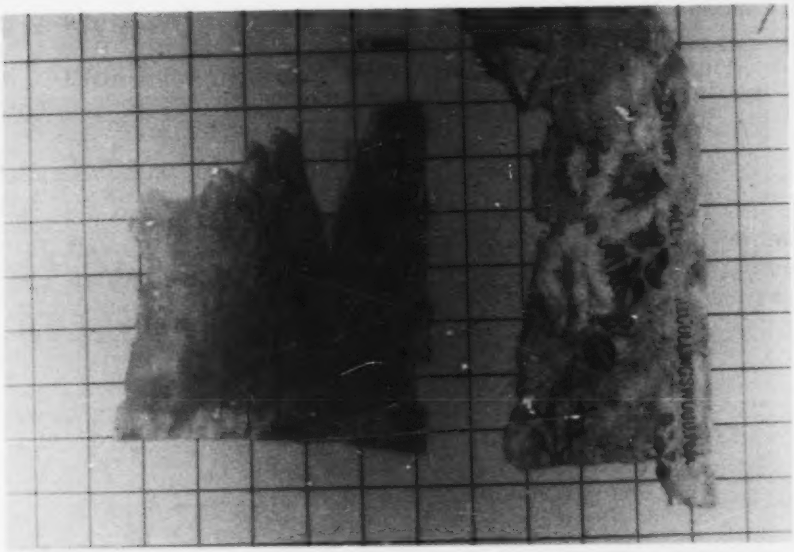
Walls	White background. Pink, light blue, yellow, and green floral design outlined in brown.



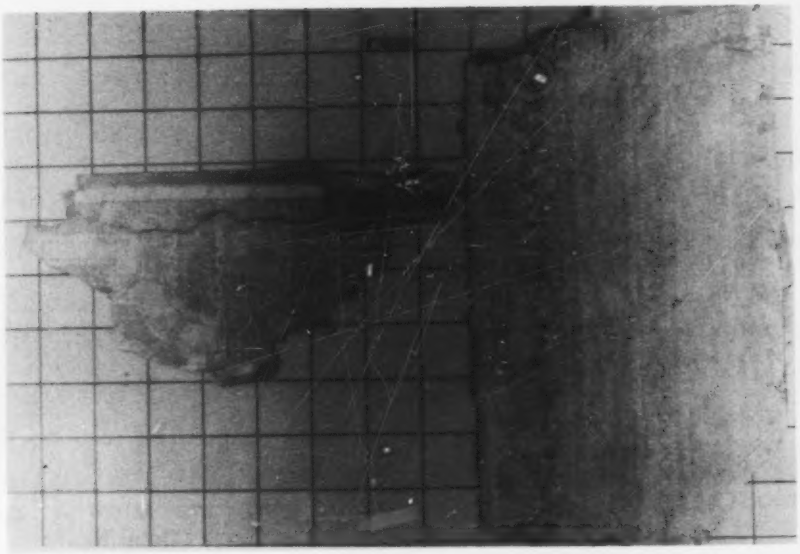
94. Wallpaper and border. Room 104, layer 7.



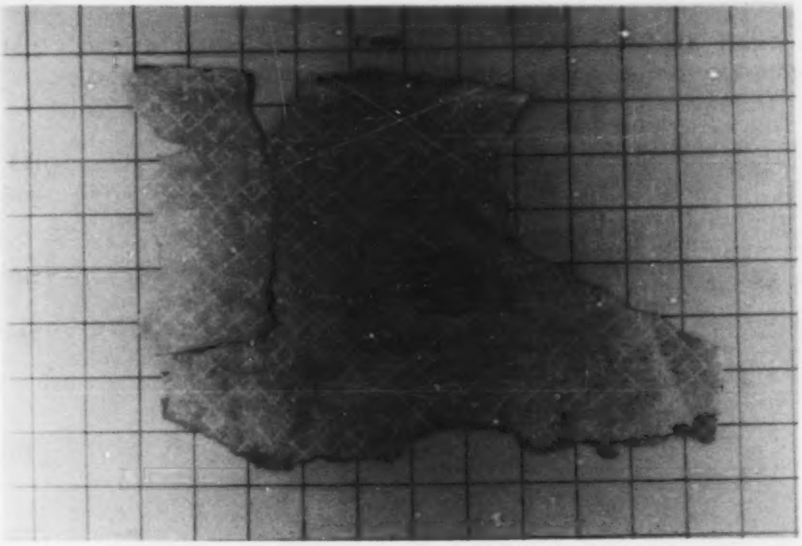
95. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 1.



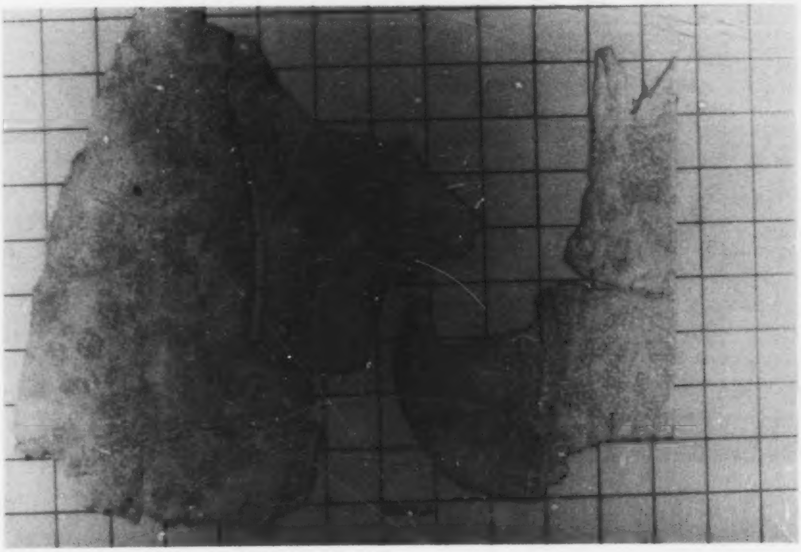
96. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 2.



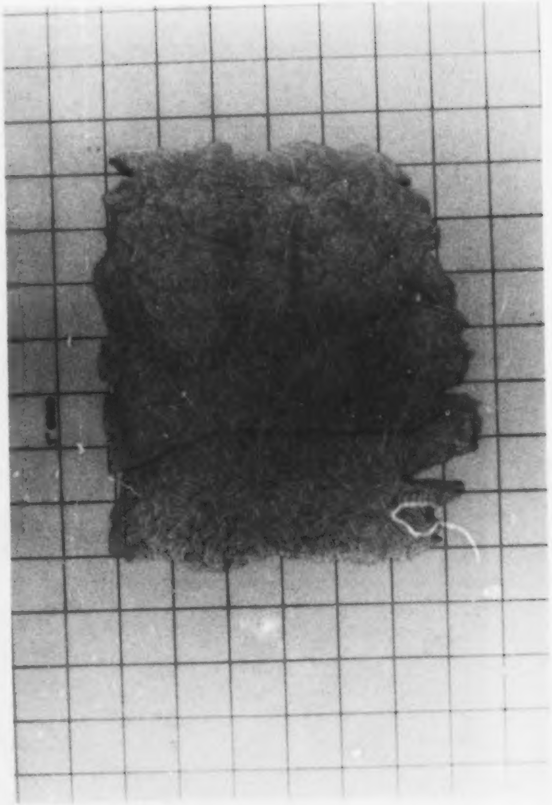
97. Wallpaper and border. Room 105, layer 3.



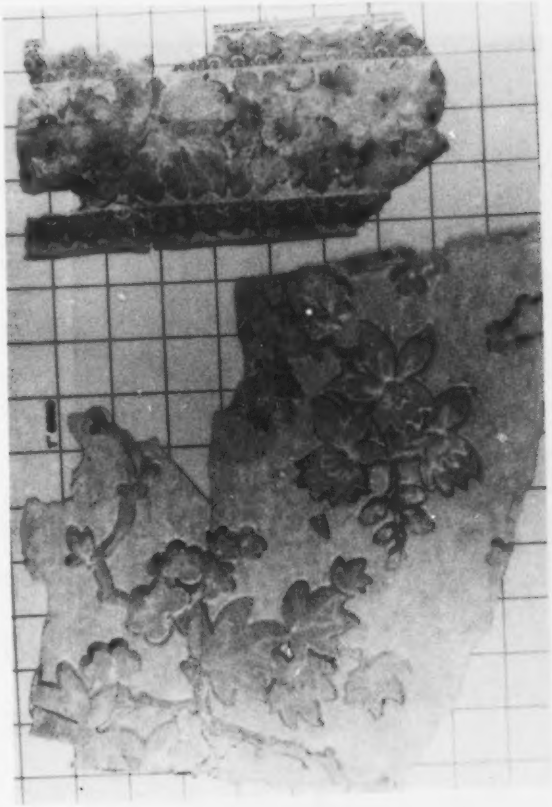
98. Ceiling paper. Room 105, layer 3.



99. Wallpaper. Room 105, layer 4.



100. Ceiling paper. Room 105, layer 4.



101. Wallpaper and border. Room 105, layer 5.

Ceiling	White on white abstract.
Border	White background. Top and bottom edges have stripes in brown and white. Center has floral design in white, pink, green, and blue, outlined in brown.

Layer 6 (fig. 77)

Walls	Pink background. White, light blue, and brown (?) floral. Discolored so pink appears to be blue.
Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 5, room 101.
Border	Pink background. White, light blue, and brown (?) floral. Discolored so pink appears to be blue.

ROOM 105A - CLOSET

Layer 1

Walls	Same as layer 5, room 105.

ROOM 201

Layer 1 (fig. 102)

Walls	Cream background. Sprays of yellow, white, and green daffodils. Small fern type foliage. Same as layer 1, room 204.
Ceiling	White on white geometric. Pattern determined from stains on back of layer 2 ceiling paper. Probably same as layer 1, room 204.
Border	Same pattern as wall, except bottom has stripes in yellow and blue and white vine. Top of border not available.

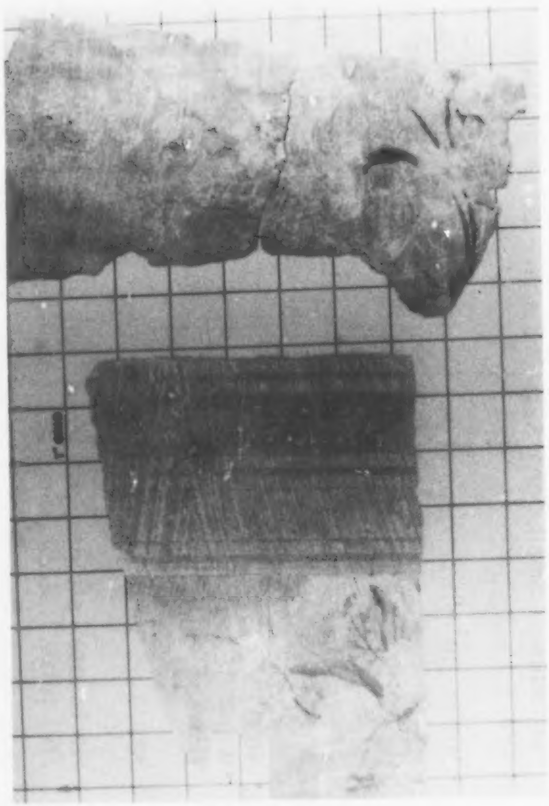
Layer 2 (fig. 103)

Walls	White background with wide white stripes. Large pink flowers with green leaves.
Ceiling	White on white abstract.
Border	Horizontal stripes in beige, white, light blue, green, red, and pink. Approximately two inches wide.

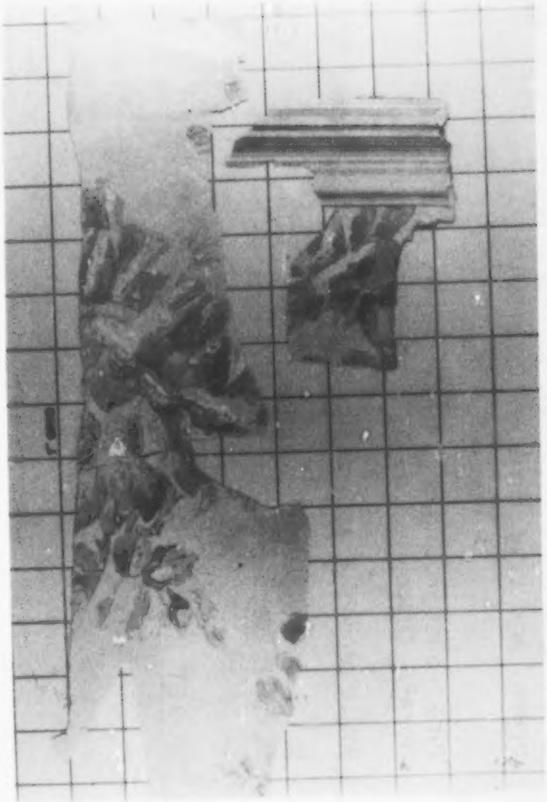
ROOM 203

Layer 1 (figs. 104 and 105)

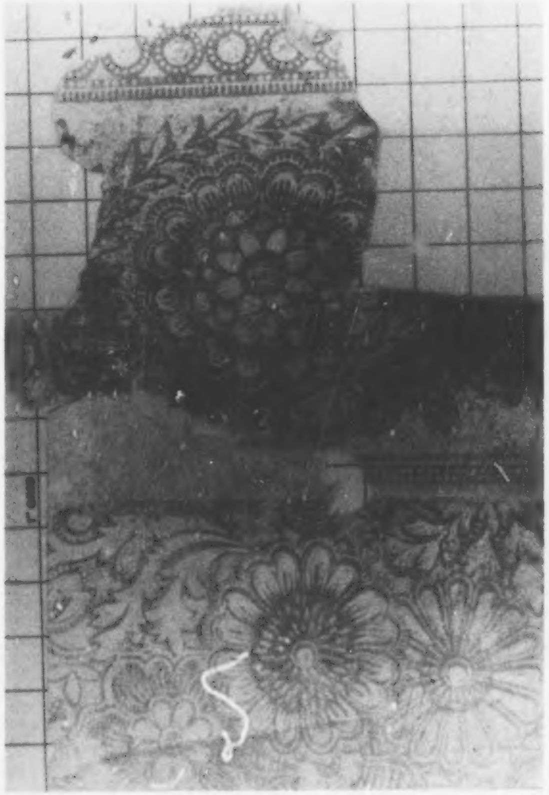
Walls	Badly discolored. Large floral design in white, beige, cream, and ecru. Painted over with gloss red at chimney.



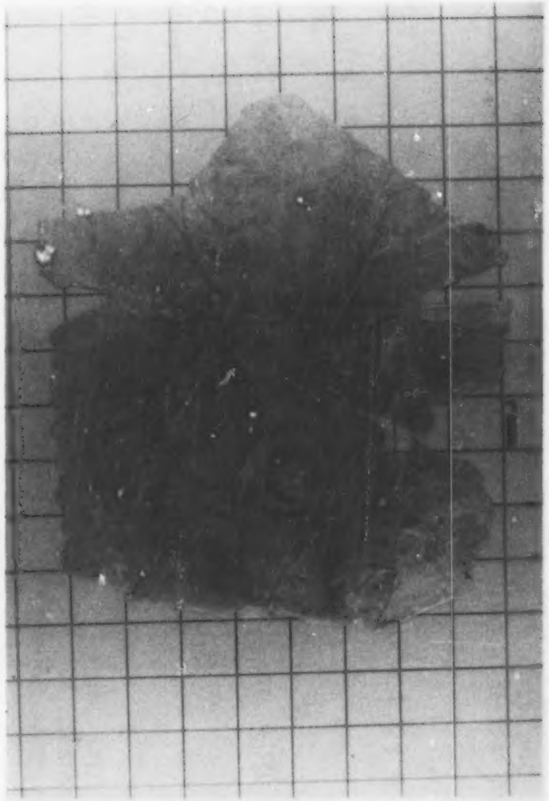
102. Wallpaper and border. Room 201, layer 1; room 204, layer 1.



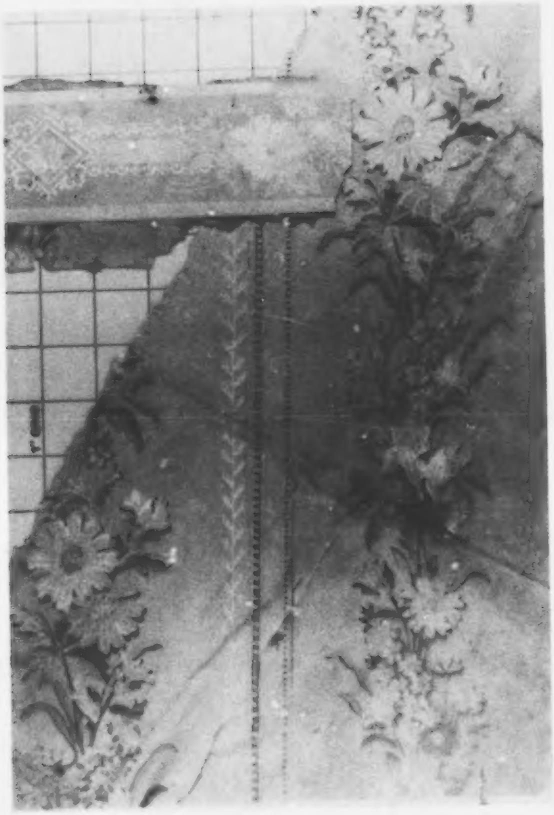
103. Wallpaper and border. Room 201, layer 2.



104. Wallpaper and border. Room 203, layer 1.



105. Ceiling paper. Room 203, layer 1.



106. Wallpaper and border. Room 204, layer 2.

Ceiling	White background. Green curly-cues with yellow flowers formed of dots.
Border	Large floral design in white, beige, cream, and ecru. Bottom has stripes of circles and of dots and lines. Top edge has stripes of dots and lines. 9-1/8 inches wide.

ROOM 204

Layer 1 (fig. 102)

Walls	Same as layer 1, room 201.
Ceiling	White on white geometric line pattern with yellow and white flowers.
Border	Same as layer 1, room 201.

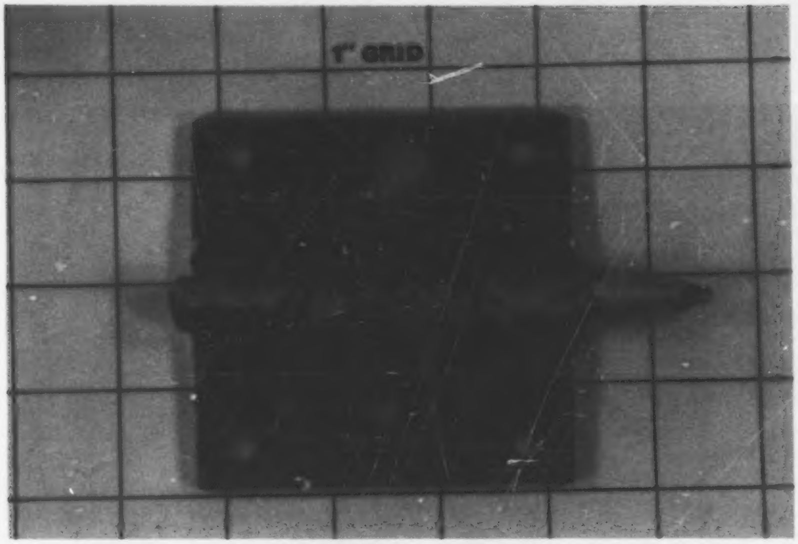
Layer 2 (fig. 106)

Walls	Pink background. Stripes in light blue, tan, and white, alternating with wide stripes of floral designs in blue, pink and tan. Sample area was backed with green fabric tape, evidently covering crack in wall.
Ceiling	White on white abstract. Same as layer 2, room 201. Sample area was backed with green fabric tape, evidently covering crack in ceiling.
Border	Pink background. Pink, blue, and white floral sprays with pink and white stripes.

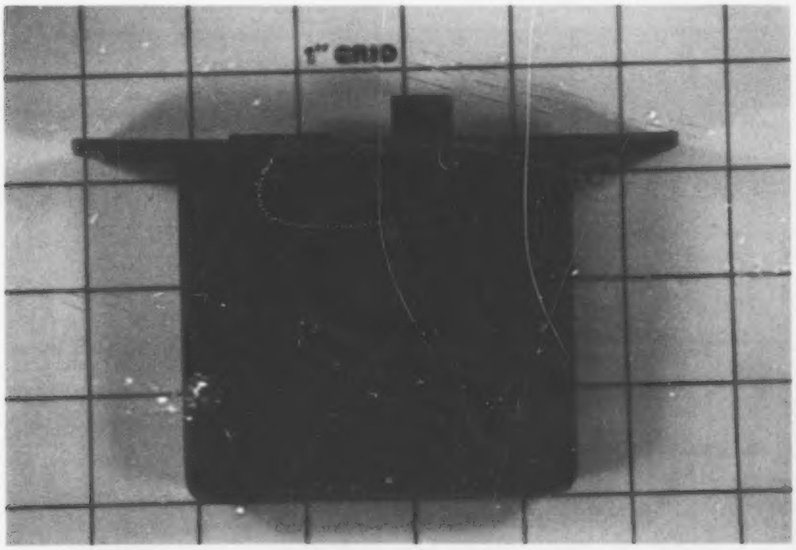
APPENDIX I

HARDWARE STUDY

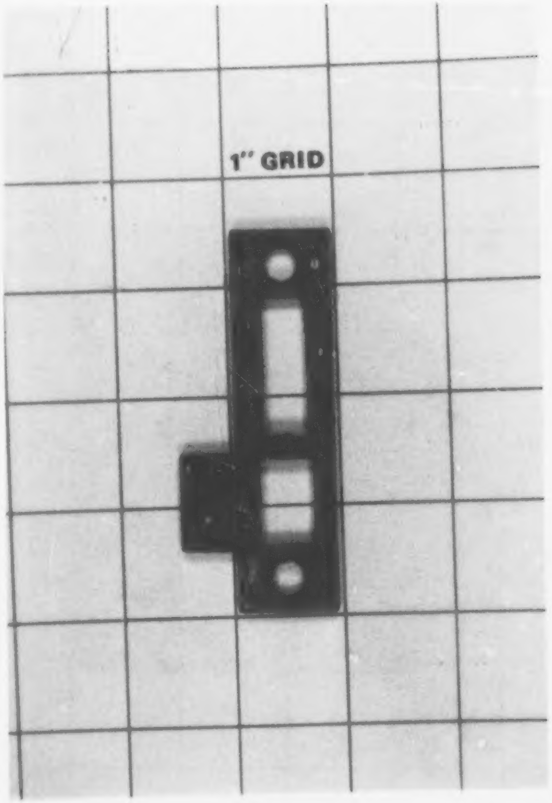
The majority of the hardware found in the Unger House is the original, ornate iron hardware. While most of the finish on the iron has worn and weathered off and the iron has rusted, there is some finish remaining on several pieces. The original finish is a greenish-brown lacquer or glaze, sometimes known as a Tuscan Bronze finish.



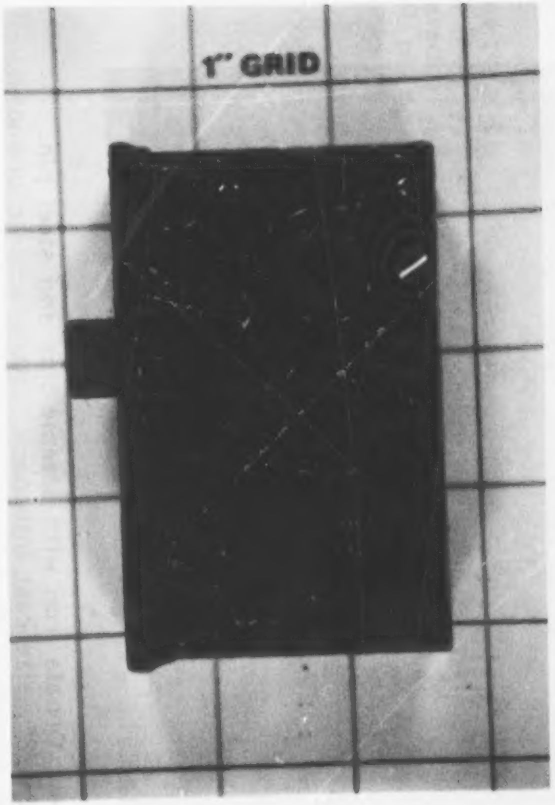
107. Hinge. Ornate iron with steeple tips and steel pin. 3-1/2" x 3-1/2", size cast into back. Manufacturer unknown. Original to house.



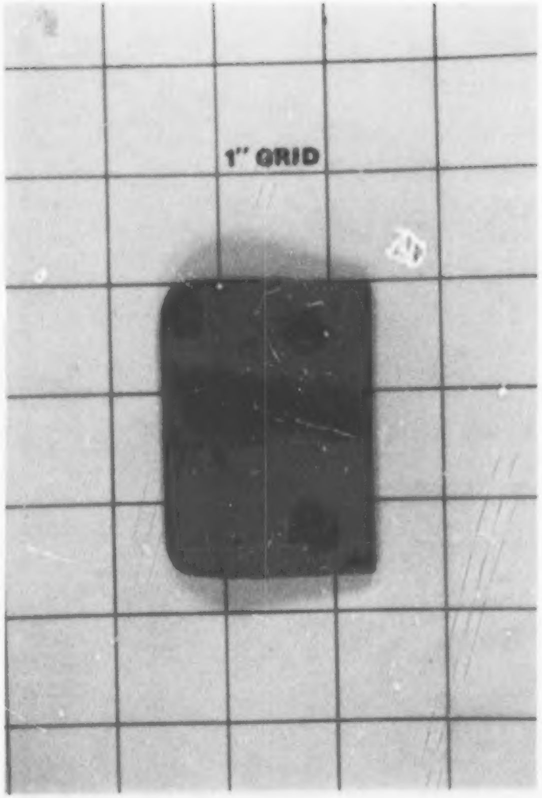
108. Mortise lock. Typical on all exterior and room doors. Black iron with brass dead bolt, latch, and face plate. 3-1/16" deep x 3-1/2" high with 5-1/4" x 7/8" face plate. Manufacturer unknown. Original to house.



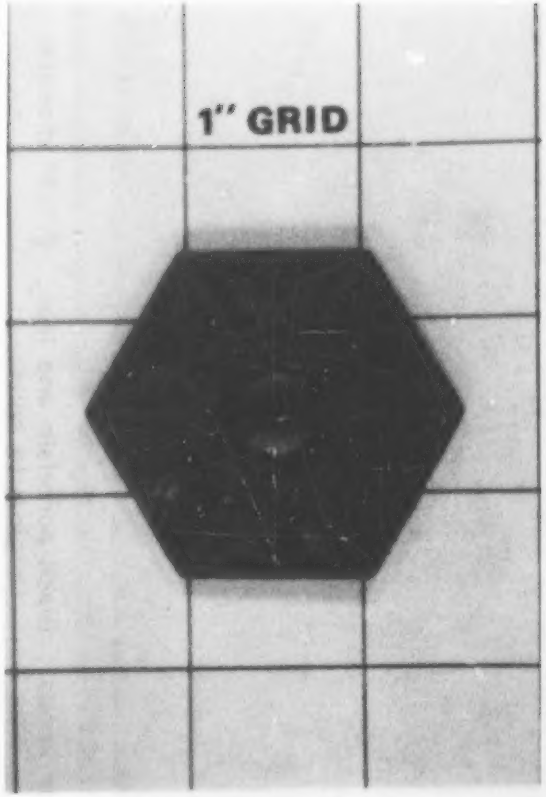
109. Strike plate for mortise lock.
Brass. Original to house.



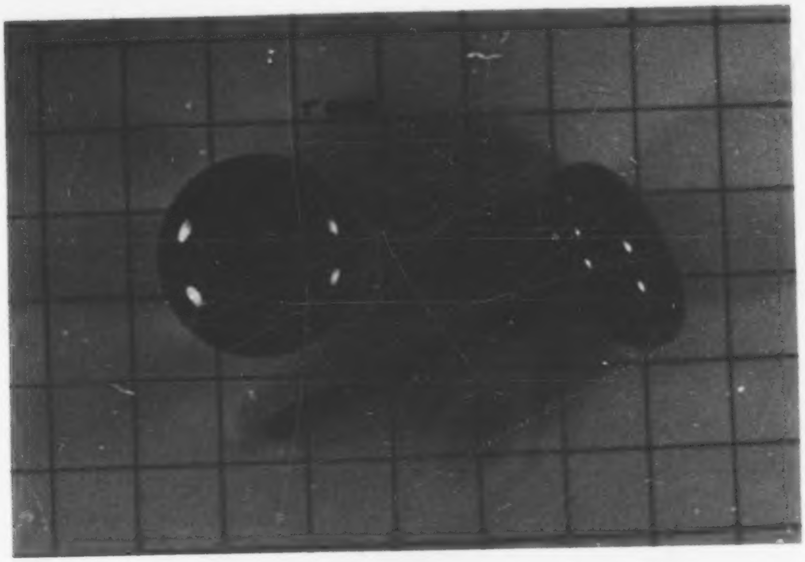
110. Rim lock. Typical on all closet doors.
Black iron. 2-1/4" deep x 3-1/2" high x 3/4" thick. Has ornate N&I manufacturers mark.
Original to house.



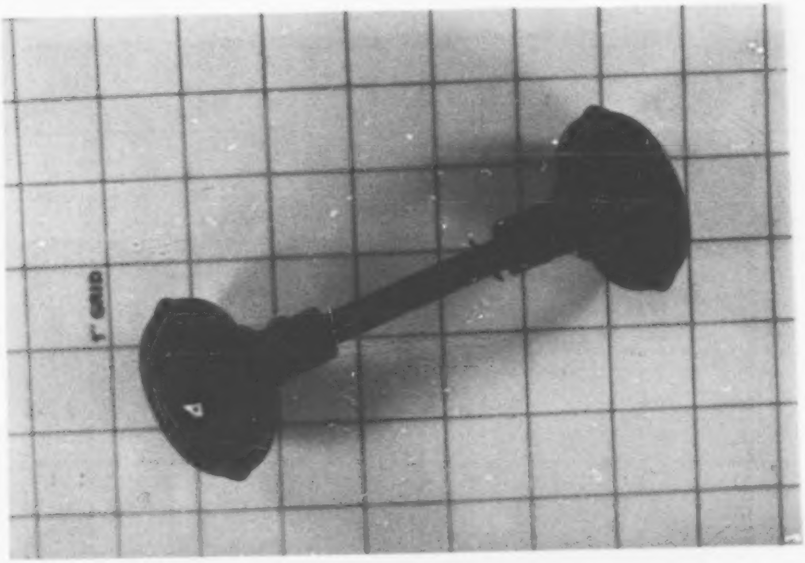
111. Strike plate for rim lock. Black iron. 1-7/8" wide x 2-5/8" high. Original to house.



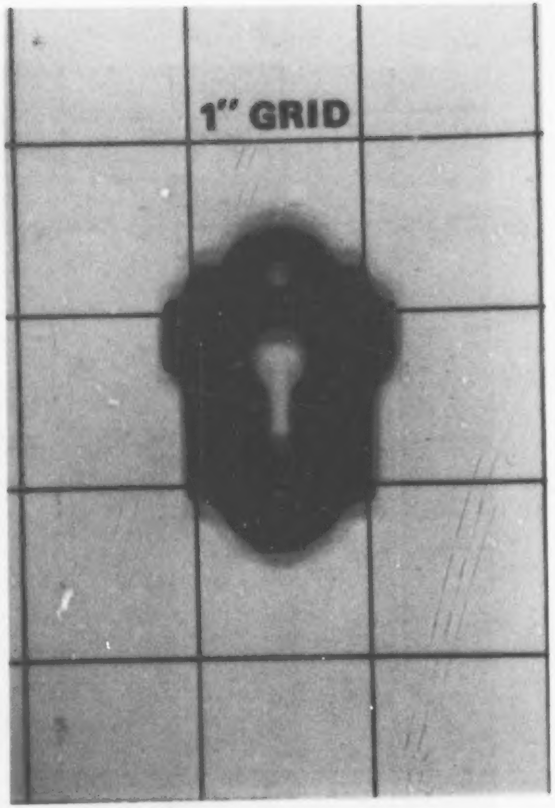
112. Door knob escutcheon. Ornate iron with butterfly design. 2-3/16" diameter x 3/8" high. Original to house.



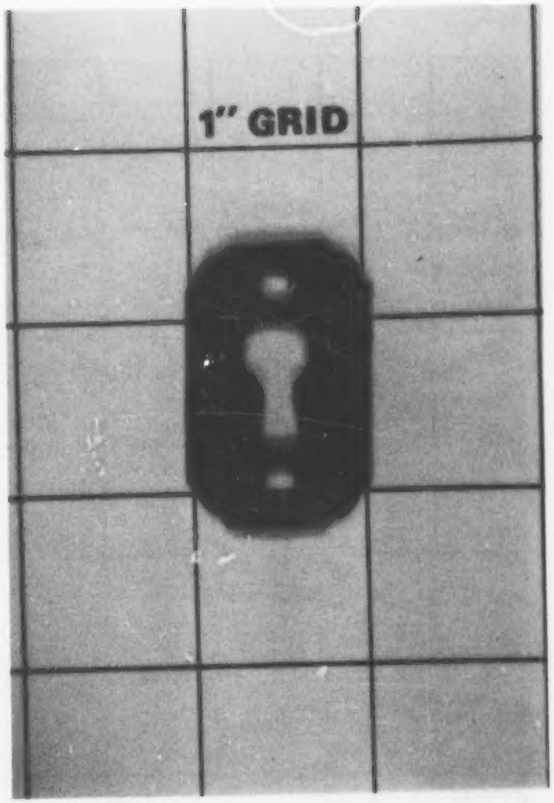
113. Door knobs. Black porcelain and iron. 2-1/4" diameter. Original to house.



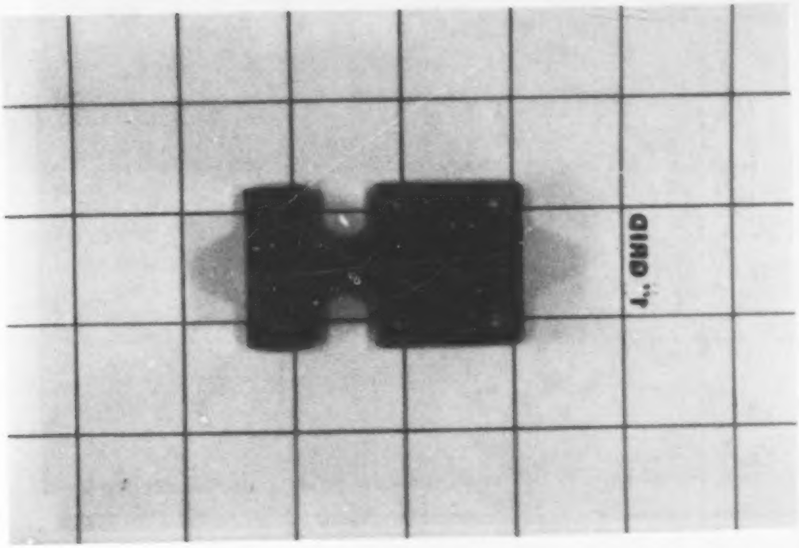
114. Door knobs. Iron. 2-1/4" diameter. Probably not original to the house.



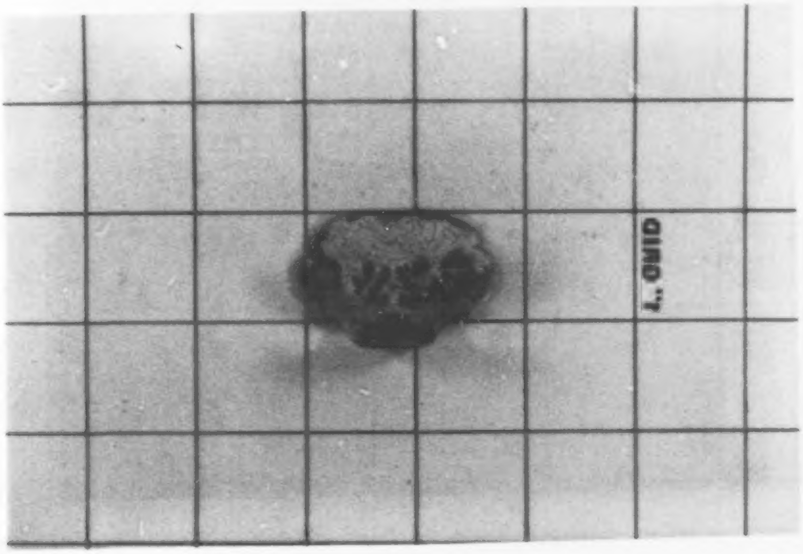
115. Key escutcheon. Ornate cast iron. Typical on all doors with mortise locks. 1-7/8" high x 1-5/16" wide. Original to house.



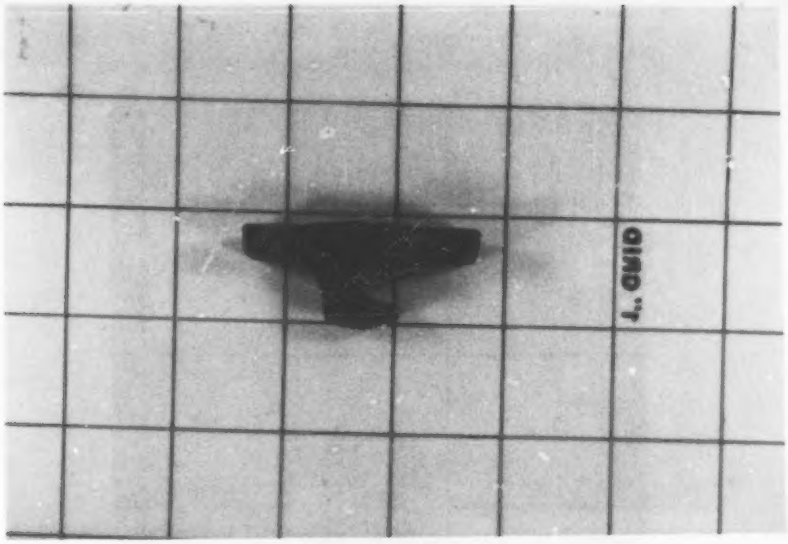
116. Key escutcheon. Black iron. Typical on all doors with rim locks. 1-11/16" high x 1-1/16" wide. Original to house.



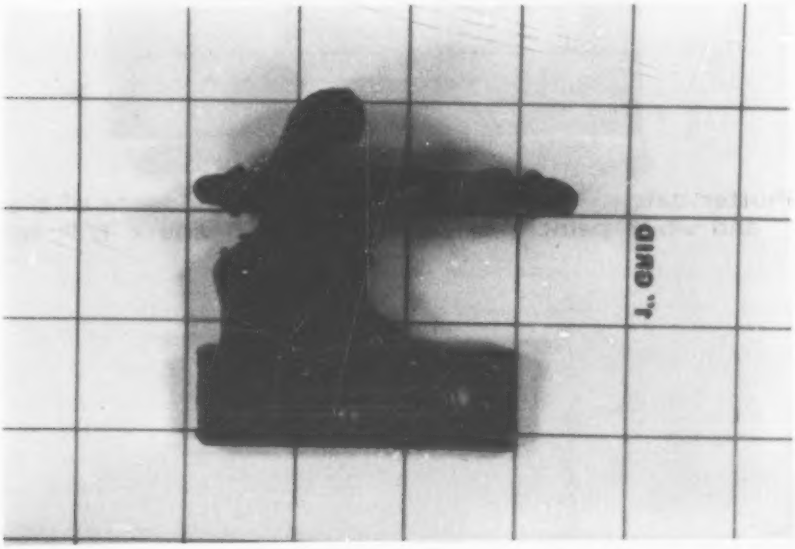
117. Transom lock and strike. Ornate iron. 1-7/16" wide × 1-5/16" long with 5/8" diameter knob and 1-7/16" wide × 5/8" long strike. Original to house



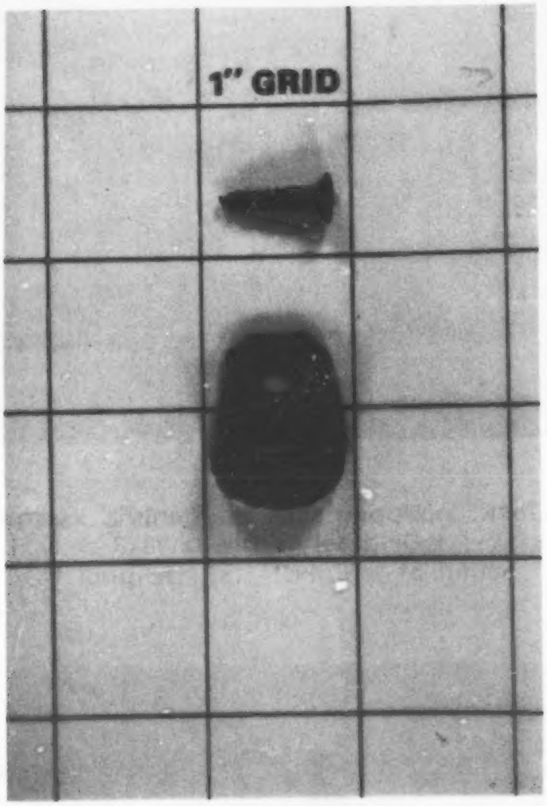
118. Sash lift. Ornate iron. 1-3/4" wide × 1-1/4" tall × 7/8" deep. Original to house.



119. Sash lock. (Upper sash half only). Ornate iron.
Original to house.



120. Shutter hinge, house half only. Iron, with evidence of green and white paint. Approximately 3" tall x 3-1/4" wide.
Has marking SHEF___.



121. Shutter catch, "new" style. Iron, with evidence of black, green, and white paint. 1-1/4" long x 7/8" wide x 1/2" tall.

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For the most part the libraries and repositories used for this report are similar to those used by Harlan Unrau in his Historic Structure Report: Johnstown Flood, the South Fork Dam. No information was found that would do anything less than substantiate Unrau's findings, including his conclusion that papers relating to the fishing club do not exist in known archival collections.

Chester, Virginia
John Tyler Community College--standard biographical reference sources.

Cresson, Pennsylvania
Headquarters of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial.

Ebensburg, Pennsylvania
Cambria County Courthouse--deeds and tax records.

Cambria County Historical Society--the society was closed due to snow but a later telephone call yielded no additional information about E. J. Unger.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Central Branch, Dauphin County Public Library--printed materials relating to Dauphin County history.

Dauphin County Historical Society--the society has the most complete extant collection of Harrisburg city directories.

Division of Archives and Manuscripts, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission--the state archives contain non-genealogical pre-twentieth century materials applicable to the Commonwealth's history. These include photograph collections of the flood, the correspondence of Daniel R. Hastings and the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and primary source printed materials.

Pennsylvania State Library--census records and newspapers.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania
Cambria County Library--local history collection consisting of printed sources, and some lantern slides of the flood and dam.

Iriving L. London (private photograph collection)--the bulk of Mr. London's original photographs have now been donated to the Johnstown Flood Museum.

Johnstown Flood Museum--the holdings focus on the events and effects of the flood in the city.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Allegheny County Courthouse--recorder of wills.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh--Pennsylvania Room, biographical card file; manuscript/archival files, microfilm of Pittsburgh newspapers.

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania--biographical index files of prominent Pittsburgh citizens; biographical reference books for Pennsylvania and Western Pennsylvania; archives card files.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
The Library Company of Philadelphia--photographs relating to the flood.

Name searches of club members were carried out at the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Carnegie Library, both in Pittsburgh. Information about all but a few club members was located and is included in the brief biographies in this report. None of the biographical entries found for club members, including the one of Elias J. Unger in the *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Cambria County, Pennsylvania*, mention an association with the South Fork Fishing and Hunting Club.

Two items of information relating to club members' activities during the disaster not cited in other works were found. The Western Pennsylvania Historical Society has a small scrapbook of undated newspaper clippings collected by Reuben Miller. The scrapbook also contains a pass allowing Miller, a club member who was on the Pittsburgh Relief Committee, to go into Johnstown in the aftermath of the flood. The Division of Archives and Manuscripts in Harrisburg has the general correspondence of General Daniel R. Hastings who commanded the state guard units protecting Johnstown from pillaging. The Hastings collection contains handwritten copies of telegrams to and from his headquarters, among them being messages from both Reuben Miller and S. S. Marvin of the relief committee and the fishing club.

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Deed Book, Vol. 625, p. 321.
Deed Book, Vol. 1086, pp. 820-21.

The *Deed Books* were used to trace the ownership of land upon which the Unger House is located from National Park Service ownership back to Unger's purchase of the property. The deed search expanded to include all property owned by Unger in the vicinity of Lake Conemaugh.

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